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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVIII NO. 221 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1940 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Mahatma As Pilot Of Congress Again

No Mass Civil Disobedience

But Liberty Of Anti-War Propaganda

WHAT GANDHIJI WILL ASK OF VICEROY

Appeals To Congressmen For Complete Adherence To Policy Of Non-Violence

"If we can get a declaration from the British Government that the Congress can go on preaching anti-war propaganda, go on preaching non-co-operation with Government in their war effort, we will not have civil disobedience."

In these significant words Mahatma Gandhi indicated the nature of the Congress programme, in the course of his speech at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, which met on Sunday.

FRANK TALK

Mahatma Gandhi who spoke for nearly an hour and three quarters, first in Hindustani and then in English, expressed himself fully and frankly on all the questions at issue and told the audience that he would go to the Viceroy with the request that the Government should not tamper with their fundamental Civil Liberty to express their true feelings.

VOICE OF FREEDOM STIFLED

Mahatmaji said that his impression emerging out of the sum total of the statements that had been made on behalf of the British Government was that that there was something wrong, some injustice had been perpetrated against a whole nation and that the voice of Freedom was being stifled.

Before he agreed to guide them he wanted to ask them if their heart was with him and if their minds were with him. When they were embarking on a great venture if he could not take them the whole way with him they would all be destroyed and all the crores of the people with them.

NO SELF-EXTINCTION.

He had no hatred against Britain; nor had he any hatred against Germany or Italy. He would like to tell them that they were brothers and would request them humbly to live as brothers should. But if they chose to follow the law of the jungle, he would humbly request them to allow him to go his own way. But he did not want to embarrass Britain anyway. They had already shown self-restraint. But if the liberty of the nation or the movement for freedom was going to be choked, then self-restraint would become a vice. Self-restraint could not be carried to the limit of self-extinction—the extinction of the national spirit.

NO MASS CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE

On the question of what he intended to do if the Viceroy did not allow the Congress the latitude to preach non-participation in war, Mahatma Gandhi said that he did not yet know what should be done. He was in the midst of impenetrable darkness. But he could tell them what not to do. There would be no mass civil disobedience; there might not even be individual Civil Disobedience. He hoped that God would give him light to devise some method of action befitting the honour and prestige of the Congress. That was all the more the reason why they should examine themselves fully before asking him to guide them. BUT HE ASSURED THEM OF ONE THING, NAMELY, THAT HE WOULD GIVE A GOOD ACCOUNT OF HIS STEWARDSHIP.

Gandhiji's speech was heard with rapt attention by the people both inside and outside the hall, although, he spoke in low tones.

The official resolution was moved by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

The proceedings of the meeting commenced with the singing of "Vande Mataram" by Pandit Omkarnath Thakur.

Scenes of tremendous popular enthusiasm were witnessed at and near the cotton exchange building where the A. I. C. C. met. Two arches had been put up near the approaches to the building and the roads around had been decorated with tri-colours and buntings. The Trading Hall, where the meeting was held, was also similarly decorated.

WORKERS' PROCESSION.

Long before the commencement of the meeting large crowds of people collected near the entrance to the building and cheered the leaders as they arrived. A procession of about a thousand workers had marched through the streets of Bombay from the Kamgar Maidan carrying posters calling for an immediate struggle.

As loud speakers had been put up not only in another hall on a lower floor but also outside the building large crowds of people stood or sat in the hall and on the road and listened to the speeches with attention.

PRESIDENT REVIEWS SITUATION

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Congress President, in his opening speech revealed the development of his thoughts in relation to the international situation. He said that six weeks had elapsed since they last met at Poona and took certain important decisions. In the course of these six weeks the international situation has been undergoing tremendous changes. In common with Europe and other parts of the world, India too was being swept along a revolutionary current. Though India was far away from the scene of the war they had been constantly thinking of war during the last 12 months, and they had to consider carefully every step they took. After watching the situation for eight months they had arrived at a decision in Poona. But the curtain has been rung down on the situation that had led to that decision.

No Alternative

Proceeding, the Maulana revealed that as far as he was concerned the decision they had taken at Ramgarh in March was clear in his mind, nearly three months earlier. Long before he had been elected President of the Congress, he had come to the conclusion that there was no alternative before them except to take the next step. He had indicated his mind immediately after his election, and had also written to Mahatma Gandhi in the matter. As far as the Ramgarh decision was concerned Mahatma Gandhi was given the sword with the power to wield it as he deemed fit. Even after Ramgarh, the speaker was feeling restless and he was thinking in terms of a struggle. But since June as the war in Europe was reaching a decisive stage, he felt that the situation demanded a change in their attitude. They had felt that the time had come when they should give one more

(Continued on page 4 col. 1)

A.I.C.C. SESSION OPENS IN BOMBAY

Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sardar Patel, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru standing when the "Vande Mataram" was sung at the commencement of the A. I. C. C. Meeting on Sunday.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad addressing the Session.

RAID ON LONDON

Machine-gun Duel Over Clouds

Bombs Dropped On Buckingham Palace Again

ST. PAUL'S STILL UNDER MENACE OF TIME BOMB: ENEMY PLANES MET WITH VIOLENT ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE

LONDON, Sept. 15.

It is learned that bombs again were dropped on Buckingham Palace during to-day's raids.

ENEMY BOMBER CRASHES

It is learned that the enemy bomber which was seen to break up in the air over Central London this morning crashed near Victoria railway station.

SCREAMING BOMB

The Germans lost another day in air-raids over London. The enemy planes appeared to be numerous and were met by violent anti-aircraft fire.

A screaming bomb fell in South-East of London.

At least one plane is believed to have been brought down by anti-aircraft fire.

MACHINE-GUN DUEL IN CLOUDS

Sirens went in the London area at 10-51 a.m. (G.M.T.) after a lapse of over eight hours. The burst of anti-aircraft fire was heard in Central London and barely had this died away before there was a sharp machine-gun duel in the clouds high above the city roof tops. Watchers saw silvery shower metal fall through the clouds, then larger fragments of either one or two planes drifting down like falling leaves. At the same time, a parachute could be seen descending.

FIFTY PLANES ENGAGED.

It is believed that at least 50 planes were engaged in a battle 1,000 feet above London.

The planes looked like silver birds as they twisted and turned in the sun through billowy clouds. One plane was seen to crash in flames and explode on impact with the ground, sending up heavy black smoke.

Bombs fell in a south-east London area where there was violent anti-aircraft fire. The all-clear was sounded at 11-53 a.m. (G. M. T.)

German Airman Lands In London Suburb

When a German plane was shot down this morning, a German airman landed by parachute in London suburb. The descent was watched by a large crowd and detachment of soldiers on duty nearby. The soldiers took the German to their headquarters. Men and women in the crowd tore the parachute to pieces, which they took as souvenirs.

Thousands in the heart of London cheered wildly as they saw a spitfire send another enemy bomber hurtling to destruction.

Fierce Battle Over Central London

Second air raid warning in the London area sounded at 13-16 (G. M. T.)

A quarter of an hour later,

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 1)

Italian Army Enters Egypt

SOLUM OCCUPIED

Of No Military Importance, Yet It May Lead To Serious Developments

CAIRO, Sept. 15.

Italian troops, constantly harried by British mobile units, entered Egyptian territory for the first time when they occupied escarpment of Sollum.

THIS MOVE, THOUGH OF NO MILITARY VALUE IN ITSELF, MAY LEAD TO IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS. WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS PREDICT THAT THE NEXT FEW DAYS WILL BE CRITICAL FOR EGYPT CALLING FOR A GREATEST POSSIBLE DEGREE OF NATIONAL UNITY.

Premier Hassan Sabry Pasha has cancelled his week-end out of Cairo to maintain closest contact with events. It is believed that a national committee representing all parties will be formed to consider the situation.

Enemy Advance Through No Man's Land

An earlier message stated:—

A communique reveals following his plan of pushing forward into a No-Man's Land, the enemy yesterday advanced into an area which includes an escarpment to the south-west of Sollum and Musaid, both in ruins.

The enemy's movements are being watched and harassed by armoured fighting vehicles who have the situation well in hand. —Reuter.

RAIDS ON LIBYA AND ABYSSINIA

CAIRO, Sept. 15.

An R.A.F. Communique states:— In a series of raids on Eastern Libya yesterday the Bomba seaplane base was attacked. Bombs fell on the sea-plane anchorage and a large fire broke out on the jetty. Near Sidi Omar fires caused among a motor transport concentration could be seen thirty miles away. All our aircraft returned safely.

On Thursday South African Air Force machines raided central Abyssinia aerodromes. Direct hits were scored on a hangar at Gimmi. Fires broke out among buildings. One caproni aircraft was destroyed and another extensively damaged. A motor transport convoy was machine-gunned. From these operations one of our aircraft failed to return.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

FOURTH RAID.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The third warning sounded in London at 18/15 (G.M.T.) and the all clear at 18/40. There was a fourth warning at 19.10 (G.M.T.) —Reuter.

TWO FRENCH SHIPS SUNK

BERLIN, Sept. 15.

A convoy of ten French merchant ships with demobilised soldiers aboard ran into a minefield in the Mediterranean 'en route' to Marseilles from North Africa, says an Official German News Agency Despatch from Geneva. It is announced from Vichy, adds the Agency, that two ships were sunk although most of the members of the crew and soldiers were rescued.—Reuter.

165 ENEMY PLANES SHOT DOWN

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Air Ministry announces that 165 enemy planes were shot down to-day.

Thirty British fighters are missing but ten pilots are safe.—Reuter.

Nazi Lines Of Communication Bombed

Hits On Harbours, Supply Depots And Shipping Concentrations

LONDON, Sept. 15.

An Air Ministry Communique announces that last Saturday night strong forces of the R.A.F. bombers made heavy and sustained attacks on shipping, barge concentrations, military equipment and stores assembled at the Channel Ports and also on distribution centres and lines of communication used by the enemy for movement of supplies. The ports of Antwerp, Ostend, Flushing, Dunkirk, Calais and Boulogne were heavily bombed, supply depots at Osnabruck, Mannheim, Aachen, Hamm, Krefeld and Brussels were attacked and also rail communications at Rheine, Aahaus, Sundern, Husten and West Hofen. Our pilots and crews pressed home their attacks in spite of severe weather conditions and heavy opposition from ground defence. Much damage was done particularly to the docks at Antwerp. Gun emplacements at Cap Gris Nez and several enemy aerodromes were also bombed. One of our aircraft is missing.

R. A. F. Hammer German Invasion Bases

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The details of the latest hammering of German invasion bases are given in a bulletin issued by the Air Ministry's News Service, which states that the operations lasted from soon after 9-0 p. m. (G.M.T.), until before dawn.

The first sortie of the night was directed against the harbour of Boulogne. Barges in the harbour basins were bombed in a series of low-dive and shallow dive attacks, and hits were also scored on adjoining wharves and jetties. Several large fires broke out as a result of the bombing, one of which followed a heavy explosion accompanied by a brilliant red flash.

OSTEND DOCKS BOMBARDED

At Ostend where docks were subjected to one hour's bombardment sticks of heavy calibre bombs fell across rows of barges and several aircraft crews reported that the bursting of bombs was followed by green and red flashes and outbreaks of fire. Incendiary bombs were also dropped on barges and along the quayside starting a line of fires on one side of the outer harbour.

RAID ON DUNKIRK

The raid on Dunkirk began

(Continued on page 7, col. 3)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management, Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Introductions for Matrimony, Penfriendship, Trade, other 431 hobbies arranged. India, Abroad. Members 9,566 (Both). Mrs. Shaabdane, Secretary, Globe Introduction League, Nizamshahi Road, Hyderabad Deccan. (13623)

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Europeans and Indians wanting reliable Cooks, butlers etc. apply Imperial Service Agency, 302, Frere Road, Bombay. (13650)

Wanted a competent graduate knowing Arabic and Urdu well for the temporary post of a translator sanctioned for the present up to the end of November next. Will have to undergo a test in translation from and into Arabic. Pay Rs. 70|- per mensem, in the time scale of 70-5-120-10-170. Apply with copies of testimonials, particularly with regard to the knowledge of Arabic, to the Oriental Translator to Government, Secretariat, Bombay, before the 25th instant. (3378)

Get a Free Booklet showing specimens of attractive calendars and agency terms. You can easily earn 50|- monthly by obtaining agency for our charming calendars. Hundreds of latest and choicest designs. Apply sharp Oriental Calendar Co., Section (82) Box 11422, Calcutta. (13638)

Wanted—Matriculates and Graduates for clerical and higher appointments in branch offices throughout India. Apply with stamp. The Garcons Syndicate, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi. (13585)

Wanted intelligent young men with a good knowledge of English for being trained as salesmen for pharmaceutical products. Applicants with medical education or with previous experience of pharmaceutical products will be given preference. Apply to Box No. 3366, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted:—300 Matriculates, age 18—24 for Telegraph training for Government service. Applications also entertained from trained hands. Apply with stamp to: The Railway Training School, Ajmeri Gate, Delhi. (13646)

78. OFFICE PREMISES TO LET

At 16, Elphinstone Circle, large modern Office Room together with an attached Record Room. Rent Moderate. Phone: 21691. (13652)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

INFORMAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

UNDER the auspices of The Bombay Shareholders' Association an Informal Meeting of the Shareholders of The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 18th September, at 5-30 P.M. in the Trading Hall of the Share Bazar to consider the changes proposed in the Company's Memorandum of Association. Shareholders will kindly attend and are earnestly requested not to give proxies to Directors or their nominees.

3379

TENDER NOTICE

THE CONTROLLER OF PURCHASE, Indian Stores Department, Bombay invites tenders for the supply of brass and iron screws, hammers, bolts and nuts, brass chain, pins split, naval brass bolts and nuts, sinks china white, packing asbestos, stocks and wrenches spanners pipe cutters, etc. to the Naval Dockyard, Bombay.

Tender form No. BH. 1964-2153 may be obtained from him on payment in cash of Rs. 2/- per set (not refundable). Tenders will be opened at 12 noon on the 25th September, 1940.

NOTIFICATION.

TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the contract to supply and deliver chemicals for the water supply and drainage plants in the Madras Presidency for a period of one year from 1st January, 1941 to 31st December, 1941.

The tenders will be received up to 5 P. M. on 15th October, 1940.

Tenders should be submitted in the prescribed form which together with tender notice may be got from the Office of the Superintending Engineer, (P. H.), Triplicane, Madras, on payment of Rupees Two each.

A. V. RAMAN,
Superintending Engineer,
(P. H.).
(3360)

62. TO BE LET

To Let—rooms for small and big Workshops or Factories or godowns. Apply The New Islam Mills, near the Currey Road, Bridge. (13615)

To let for Hindoos 4 big rooms blocks of Putla House, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga. Opposite Timber-Terrace. For rent apply Soonawalla, Banoo Lodge, Ranjit Movietone, Main Road, Dadar. (13648)

82. PLOTS & PREMISES TO LET

Property in Proctor Road, Girgaum, to be let on long lease. Good locality. For particulars write to Box No. 13651, "Bombay Chronicle."

327 AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents on 150|- for suitings Shirtings, Sarees, Hosiery. Bonus 800|- Free samples. Oml Limited Ludhiana. (13642)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITION.

People wishing to learn motor driving in fortnight. Individual systematic instructions. Experienced teacher. Charges moderate. Apply Box No. 13644, "Bombay Chronicle."

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Huge stocks of Acid Brilliantine Scarlet, Methylene blue, Direct Brown, Direct Black, Sulphur Black and other important dyes and colours to be sold at very cheap rates. Quality assured and samples sent. Rush enquiries to Box No. 13657, "Bombay Chronicle."

Public Notices

MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION

Support Mr. Madhavlal M. Bhatt

We, the undersigned, hereby appeal to the voters of "A" Ward to support the candidature of MR. MADHAVLAL M. BHATT, J.P., in the forthcoming bye-election caused by the resignation of Mr. Meyer Nissim.

MR. MADHAVLAL MAKANJI BHATT is an independent businessman of over 30 years' standing. He holds independent nationalist views and has always supported any good and deserving cause. He has been all these years an unassuming public worker and is now desirous of extending his public activities in the sphere of Local Self-Government.

He has worked as a member of the Committee of The Indian Merchants' Chamber and The Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association for a number of years. He has been a prominent worker in the Co-operative Movement, having worked as the Chairman of The Fort Co-operative Institute and the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute. He is a Director of The Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd. He is the founder member of the Association of Indian Industries and was its President for the year 1939-40.

We are assured that Mr. Bhatt will be interested in improving the City's milk supply and housing conditions and in clearing the slums. He will equally be interested in better sanitation, compulsory primary education and increased facilities for medical aid.

We therefore hope that the voters of "A" Ward will wholeheartedly support MR. BHATT by giving him their votes at the time of the election which will take place in November, 1940.

(Sir) Purshottamdas Thakurdas (C.I.E., M.B.E.)
The Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran,
Fred Stones (O.B.E., M.L.C., J.P.)
D. Moir
Bhawanji Arjun Khimji
S. H. Prater (M.L.A., J.P., C.M.Z.S.)
Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee (J.P.) (Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee & Sons)
Jamnadas M. Mehta (M.L.A., Bar-at-Law.)
Ali Mahomed Mecklai (J.P.)
C. H. Hardcastle (J.P.)
Ramdeo A. Podar
Chaturbhuj Gordhandas Soondardas (J.P.) (Messrs. Muljee Jetha & Co.,
J. R. B. Jeejeebhoy (J.P.)
Amratlal Kalidas
J. P. Teasdale (J.P.)
K. J. Dubash (B.A., LL.B., J.P., Solicitor)
Madhavjee & Co., (Solicitors)
Chimanlal B. Parekh
Madhav Prasad N. Pandit (Solicitor.)
J. N. Heredia (B. Com.)
The Hon'ble (Sir) Rahimtoola M. Chinoy
Manu Subedar (M.L.A. Central, B.A. B.Sc., Bar-at-Law.)
A. S. Trollip (J.P.)
Mahomedbhoy I. Rawjee (J.P.)
C. J. Bollins
Gordhandas G. Morarjee (J.P.)
Tulsidas Khimjee
Solomon Judah (J.P.)
Chiranjilal R. Loyalka
Jagmohandas J. Kapadia
A. C. Rebello (M.B.B.S., D.T.M. & H.
Mangaldas B. Mehta (Solicitor, J.P.)
Vaikunth L. Mehta (B.A.)
Nayan H. Pandia (B.A., LL.B., Solicitor)
V. G. Rao (Bar-at-Law., J.P.)
B. V. Sadhav (M.A., LL.B., J.P.)
S. N. C. Patuck (Messrs. Patuck Sons & Co.)
(Dewan Bahadur) Narayan Vithal Sayana
P. Carvalho (Messrs. The Civil Dairy Co., Colaba)
Jerome Fernandes (M.B.B.S.)
W. Rawlings

Bombay, 12th September, 1940.

(3384)

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the Common Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 16th September, 1940, at 10-45 A.M. (S. T.).

MATHURADAS VISSANJI
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 14th September, 1940.
3381

THE COORLA SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Readymoney Mansion, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY the 16th September, 1940 at 5-30 p. m. (Standard Time) to transact the following business:—

I. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st March, 1940.
II. To sanction the declaration of a dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday the 9th September, 1940 to Monday the 23rd September, 1940, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
COWASJEE JEHANGIR & Co., Ltd.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Readymoney Mansion,
Church Gate Street, Fort,
Bombay,
20th August, 1940.

N.B.—The Dividend, when declared, will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, on and after the 14th October, 1940 to those Shareholders, whose names stand on the Register on the 8th September, 1940. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to the registered address of the Shareholders.

Any change in address should be notified to the Company.

(3321)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. NANJEE GOPALJEE has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim or demand whatsoever against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien, shares, easements or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 14, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase shall be completed without any reference to any such claim or demand and the same shall be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the leasehold tenure situate at Mahim outside the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay being Plot No. 99 of the Shivaji Park Estate of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, containing by admeasurement (656) Six hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Cadastral Survey No. 1809 (part), "G" Ward No. 4670 (2), Street No. 1029 A, Keluskar Road with the messuage, tenement dwelling house and structures thereon and bounded on or towards the East by a fifty feet wide Road, on or towards the West by the Plot No. 97 of the said estate, on or towards the North by the Plot No. 98 of the said estate and on or towards the South by a sixty feet wide Road.

Dated this 13th day of September, 1940.

DIVEKAR & Co.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(3330)

Public Notices

INDIAN STORES DEPARTMENT.

1. APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for temporary posts likely to be created in connection with the war in the following categories:—

(A) ASSISTANT INSPECTING OFFICER (POINTS AND CROSSINGS).

Gazetted rank, pay for persons on new rates of pay Rs. 350-500, for persons entitled to old rates of pay Rs. 500-650; question of the grant of local, house and conveyance allowances is under consideration. Age not more than 35; may be relaxed in special cases. Applicants must have had good practical training and experience extending over not less than 5 years; held responsible positions and should possess a good technical degree or equivalent distinction. Practical knowledge will take precedence over academic qualifications. Practical experience in the construction and inspection of Points and Crossings in an approved workshop manufacturing Points and Crossings for Railways is essential and should be specified. Additional experience in steel structural work will be an advantage.

(B) TEST ASSISTANTS.

(C) SUPERVISORS (INSPECTION) OF TEXTILE STORES.

Pay (B) Rs. 150-200; (C) provisionally fixed at Rs. 90-120. Age not more than 30; may be relaxed in special cases. Question of the grant of conveyance allowance is under consideration.

Candidates should have had a good general education and should possess a sound knowledge of the fundamentals of textile technology. Applicants for (B) must possess a Degree in Textile Technology of a University in India or the United Kingdom or a diploma after a full course at a Technological Institute in India or the United Kingdom. Should have received subsequent experience in the physical testing and manufacture of cotton and woollen textile yarns and fabrics during a period of not less than three years.

Applicants for (C) must have had a practical training for not less than six months which embraced important sections of textile manufacture in a modern cotton or woollen mill and possess a textile diploma equivalent to the L.T.M. Bombay. A practical knowledge of spinning and weaving is essential.

Selected candidates for (B) and (C) are likely to be posted to the Bombay Presidency but are liable to be transferred to other parts of India.

Note:—Pay higher than the minimum may be granted to well-qualified candidates.

2. The usual Government rules for reserving a certain number of posts for minority communities will apply.

3. Application forms may be obtained from Chief Controller of Stores, Indian Stores Department, Imperial Secretariat Buildings, South Block, New Delhi, on payment of Re. 1|- by money order or Indian Postal Order. No postage stamps will be accepted.

4. Last date for receipt of applications 30th SEPTEMBER, 1940

5. Candidates should specify the post for which they intend to apply.

6. No travelling allowance will be granted for any journeys which may be necessary for interview.

Chief Controller of Stores.

(3369)

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying Two Road Rollers weighing from 6 to 7 Tons each so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before Tuesday the 1st October, 1940, at 4-0 P.M.

The Rollers should be diesel running.

A copy of the specification can be had from the Office of the Undersigned and from the Office of the Local Self-Government Institute, 11 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10/-.

Earnest money should accompany the tender at the rate of five per cent without which no tender will be considered.

(Sd.) B. D. PATEL,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad,
13th September, 1940.

2332

Public Notices

THE AHMEDABAD INDUSTRIAL MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, AHMEDABAD

NOTICE

AS RESOLVED by the Shareholders of the Company at their Extra-Ordinary General meeting held on the 8th September, 1940, the Undersigned invites Schemes for either the Working of the Company's Mills or the purchase of its lands, buildings, machinery, etc.

All persons wishing to submit the same should send the same by registered post with three copies thereof in a sealed cover marked "Scheme" so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 8th October, 1940.

Each scheme must be accompanied by a Deposit with the undersigned of Rs. 50,000 in Cash or Government Bonds or Ahmedabad Municipal Debentures or other recognised securities of a like market value duly endorsed in favour of the undersigned to serve as a guarantee for the due performance of the same. Failure to carry out the scheme within a month of the intimation of the acceptance of the Scheme if passed by the members and creditors and approved by the District Judge at Ahmedabad, will entitle the undersigned to forfeit the Deposit. Persons whose schemes are not accepted will be refunded the amount of Deposit without interest. Schemes not supported by the requisite Deposit will not be taken into consideration.

Particulars can be had at the office or on application to the undersigned.

KALIDAS LALBHAI MEHTA & CO. LTD.,
Agents.
The Ahmedabad Industrial Mills Co. Ltd.,
Ahmedabad No. 2.
12th September, 1940.

3376

ZANANA SHOW
TO-MORROW
and on THURSDAY at 1-30 p. m.
NAVYUG'S SPARKLING SOCIAL
LAPANDAV
(HIDE AND SEEK)
8th WEEK at
NEW WEST END
Daily 4, 7, & 10 p. m.

PICTURE THAT HAS COVERED THE WHOLE OF INDIA WITH ITS POPULARITY!
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
"WOMAN"
Starring: SURENDRA.
SARDAR AKHTAR & YAKUB
Director: MEHBOOB
19th WEEK at
PATHE
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

STRONGER THAN EVER!
MINERVA'S
"SOCIAL PUKAR"
BHAROSA
5TH WEEK
DIRECTED BY: SOHRAB MODI
at MINERVA
4-15, 7 and 10 p. m.
AN EVERGREEN RELEASE

REGAL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LITTLE OLD NEW YORK
ALICE FAYE • FRED MacMURRAY • RICHARD GREENE

CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
★Tyrone POWER
★Alice FAYE
in
"ROSE OF WASHINGTON SQ."
Songs, Music, Drama.

TOWARDS ADVANCEMENT OF INDIAN CULTURE

Mr. Munshi Lays Foundation-Stone Of Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan

ANDHERI, Saturday.

The foundation -stone laying ceremony of the proposed building of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, was performed this morning near Gilbert Hill. Mr. K. M. Munshi President of the Bhavan laid the foundation stone while the ceremony was performed according to Shastric rites.

The new buildings of the Hansraj Morarji Public School were also declared open this morning by Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Bai Kabibai Charity Trust.

In the afternoon a gathering was held to celebrate these two events, under the joint auspices of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan and the Hansraj Morarji Public School.

Dewan Bahadur K. M Jhaveri expressed his delight at the progress that the Public School had made since its opening in June last. The public had not been slow in their appreciation of the utility of a public school, and students for the public school were appliying for admission from all parts of the country, and even from South Africa.

BHAVAN'S ACTIVITIES

Mr. Munshi in his speech traced the origin of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, and described the various literary and research activities it was carrying out at present. From a small beginning the Bhavan, which was unique in Bombay, to-day was conducting departments of Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, Prakrit and Hindi, Gujarati, Bhagavat Dharma, Jain Studies and Ancient Indian History and managing the Mumbadevi Sanskrit Pathashala and Sheth Raghunathdas Jyotish Shikshapith. Two research journals, one in English and another in Hindi-Gujarati and a series of research publications were being published by the Bhavan which have already won high recognition in learned circles. Besides this the members of the Bhavan were engaged in carrying on original researches in the vast field of Indology and delivering extension lectures on Indian Culture. The proposed building would house not only the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, but would consist of a memorial for Shree Hemchandrachar, the great Gujarat Jain scholar of the 12th century. The Gujarati Sahitya Parishad would be housed in it.

Mr. Munshi hoped that the public would spontaneously help this institution, which was trying to do its utmost for the advancement of Indian Culture.

Distinguished amongst those present were Sir C. V. Mehta, Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee and Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta.—

EFFICIENCY OF CITY'S A. R. P. SCHEME

Fire Brigade Service To Be Doubled

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Very shortly, Bombay City's Fire Brigade Service, which is already the largest in India, will be more than doubled, with the grant of Rs. 2,50,000 sanctioned by the Government of India. Bombay now has ten well-equipped fire stations and 12 more are to be established, in as many populated areas.

This expansion of the fire service is part of the air raid precautions scheme, which is being perfected since the outbreak of the war. A R. P. Exercises are being continually conducted for the past 12 months, under a special department in charge of a senior police officer, Mr. R. H. Haslam. A demonstration of the efficiency attained by the A.R.P. services was watched by the Viceroy during his recent visit to Bombay.

INSTRUCTIONS RECORDED.

Mr. Haslam has devised a unique plan for educating the public of what they should do in case of an air raid. He has made gramophone records in Hindustani and English of what a citizen should do in case of a raid.

Briefly, he advises everyone, on hearing an air raid alarm, to get under the nearest cover, avoiding railway building, as they are military targets. If there is no cover nearby, then one is to lie flat on the ground. If one is in a building, he should stay in. away from glass.

These records have already been played a number of times, in the 53 local cinema and almost all the schools. It is understood that the Government of India are contemplating supplying these records to all provincial A.R.P. officers.—A. P

More Remittance To Madras Squadron

MADRAS, Sept. 13.

From the Madras Governor's War Fund a further sum of Rs. 2 lakhs, making a total of Rs. 25 lakhs uptodate, has been cabled to-day to the Air Ministry, London, for the purchase of fighters for the Madras Squadron.—United Press.

Malaya Delegates For Delhi Conference

SINGAPORE, Sept. 14.

With reference to the announcement already made regarding the participation of Malaya in the forthcoming conference at New Delhi on the coordination of the war supply resources of Empire countries in the eastern hemisphere, it has now been officially notified that the Malaya delegates will be Mr. H. North-Hunt, M.C.S., Registrar-General of Statistics, S. S. and F. M. S. and Mr. W. A. Fell, C. B. E. Chairman of Directors of Messrs. Harper, Gilfillan and Co., Ltd., Kaula Lumpur.—Reuter.

SIR A. R. MUDALIAR

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

The Hon. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, Commerce Member, Government of India, arrived in Madras this morning from Bombay and will stay here until September 21, when he proceeds to Calcutta.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

On The Air

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. News in Marathi. 7-40 News in Gujarati. 7-50 Yoga on the Air. 8 Keep fit. 8-10 Hamid Husain: Frontier tune on Sarinda. 8-15 R. S. Chandawarkar. 8-30 The Bombay Radio Orchestra. 8-40 News in Hindustani. 8-50 News in English. 9 Rambhau Ashtekar. 9-15 Mohammad Husain. 9-25 Sitar solo by Afaq. 12-30 p.m. Bhajans. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 Geets. 1-10 Film music. 1-20 Mutual Understanding: Daily lesson in English and Hindustani. 1-30 News in English. 1-36 Lunch Hour Music. School Broadcasts. 4-15 Musical prelude. 4-20 The Playboy of the Western World: Talk. 4-35 Some Indian ragas. 4.45 Current News Review: Talk. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Shahjahan. 5-15 Umar Khan: Sarod. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Haripada Chowdhary: Flute recital. 5-45 Hira Bai Ankolekar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 Talk of the Town. 6-15 Rambhau Ashtekar. 6 30 Nana Ani Mani (Marathi): Programme for children. 7 Reviewing Books: Talk in Gujarati. 7-15 Mohammad Hussain. 7-25 Gat Tora on Tabla. 7-30 Highbrow Hits. 7-45 A I R Bhajan Mandali: Devotional songs. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News In Gujarati. 8-25 Topic of the day. 8-30 Peachbloomer, 2: A serial story. 8-45 Sound-news. 9 News in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-50 Mohammad Husain. 10 Bhau Bhau: Marathi sketch. 10-20 A I R Sextet.

Bombay II—Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Songs from the Screen. 7-50 to 8-40 As in Bombay 1. 8-40 Hira Bai Ankolekar. 8-50 Haripada Chowdhari: Flute recital. 9 to 9-30 As in Bombay 1.

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

12-30 p.m. to 12-57 As in Bombay 1. 12-57 Indian music. 1 to 1-30 As in Bombay 1. 1-30 Musical Interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bombai 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

4-15 to 5-25 p.m. As in Bombay 1. 5-25 R. S. Chandawarkar. 5-35 to 6 As in Bombay 1. 6 Avinash Vyas: Gujarati Geet. 6-10 to 7-30 As in Bombay 1. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bombay 1. 7-55 Shahjahan. 8-10 Ratnakant. 8-25 to 9 As in Bombay 1. 9 Rambhau Ashtekar. 9-20 A Flute Duet. 9-30 Theodore and his Band in a programme of popular dance music. 10 Doris Hiligardner: A musical Cocktail. 10-10 Theodore and his band in a programme of popular dance music.

Delhi I—Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

8 p.m. Delhi Radio Orchestra. 5-10 Bande Hasan. 5-30 Master Madan. 5-45 Aziz and Manohar: Duets. 6-15 Arz-i-Hal. 6-30 Bundoo Khan: Sarangi recital. 6-45 Hanuman Prasad. 6-55 Manohar. 7-5 Master Madan. 7-15 Weapons of Victory, 6: Talk in Hindustani. 7-30 Bande Hasan. 7-45 For Villagers only 8-30 The Amateur Theatre, 4; Talk. 8-45 Kamla Jharia. 10 Sidelights on the War: Talk. 10-5 Hanuman Prasad. 10-20 Bundoo Khan. 10-30 Bande Hasan. 10-45 Nabi Jan.

Delhi II—Programme

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

8 to 7-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1. 7-45 Master Madan. 8 Kamla Jharia. 8-15 Bundoo Khan: Sarangi recital. 8-30 to 9-30 As in Delhi 1. 9-30 Master Madan. 9-50 Hanuman Prasad. 10 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1. 10-30 Kamla Jharia: Bengali songs. 10-50 Hanuman Prasad.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. For rural and Industrial Areas. 5-50 Renuka Das. 6-5 Narendra Nath Chandra. 6-15 Basanti Das Gupta. 6-30 Reply to Listners' Letters. 6-45 Karuna Ghose. 7 Anima Mukerjee 7-20 Niroda Kanto Lahiri Chowdhury: Sitar solo. 7-40 Uttara Devi. 8 Andhar Rate: A Thriller. 8-20 Ashalata. 9 P. C. Greaves: Entertainer. 10 The 'Quaver' Concert Party.

B. B. C. Programme

(19.30 to 22.00 GSD GSI GSF GSG GSV GST and GSJ throughout)

19-30 Songs by Peter Warlock, Sinclair Logan Baritone on GSD, GSI, GSV, GSJ and GST.

20-00 B B C Military Band. 20-30 "An American Looks at Britain"—Talk by Warren Irvin. 20-45 Feature "The Army of Free Frenchmen."

PRESENTING WRLD AT WAR IN SOUND.

Owing to great success of sound news, the Bombay Station will broadcast this original feature on both 244 and 61.48 metres from to-day (Monday). Listeners to "Sound News" should note the change in time, viz., 8.-45 p.m. instead of 8-00 p.m. as formerly.

A. I. R. P.'S TOPIC OF DAY.

Topic of the Day—Five minute talks from the Bombay Station in all local languages on latest international news and events will begin from the 16th of September and will be radiated on 244 and 61.48 metres at 8-25 p.m. every evening, in Marathi on Mondays and Thursday, in Gujarati on Tuesdays and Fridays, in English on Wednesday. For interesting explanation of the news of the Day listen in the topic of the Day.

Plight Of Sugar Industry In U P. And Bihar

CAWNPORE, Sept. 14.

"An industry vital to the United Provinces and Bihar had been brought to its knees and a large section of its is still by no means free of the risk of bankruptcy", said Mr J. Aitken, President of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, at the eighth annual general meeting of the Association held here to-day.

Mr. Aitken remarked that although the ill-planned methods so far adopted by the Provincial Governments of the United Provinces and Bihar, resulting in the disaster to sound business, were not a good recommendation for additional form of official interference and although he himself was very much opposed to Government interference, he preferred these Governments acting in close co-operation with the Central Government to control by Provincial Governments alone.

He was of the opinion that all ton heavy bodies, such as the existing United Provinces and Bihar Sugar Control Boards, should be abolished and that small Control Boards—one central body and one for each sugar province and Indian State—might undertake control of the industry. He said that these Boards, with the ultimate control at the centre, could then handle the important questions concerning sugar industry.—A. P.

Narrow Trading On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

EUROPEAN CONSIDERATIONS RESTRAIN ACTIVITY

Bombay Buying Meets Professional Selling

Bombay, Sept 14

On Friday, the New York cotton market was narrow and the attention was focussed on Europe.

Chicago grains were listless and indecisive after being firm in sympathy with securities. Prices improved on export business in North American wheats but reacted under long liquidation with European considerations restraining activity. The Wall Street market was irregular with drop in Steel shares.

The air sign in Britain is discouraging speculative activity in American markets and all hopes of revival in trade are found wanting. Only Defence orders are keep up the industrial activity and cloth production is increasing.

During the past week we have again fine weather conditions over the American Cotton Belt and there must be further increase in the total production. If the present favourable weather continues throughout the month the next Bureau will again show an increase in total production.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton market opened steady. There was trade and Spot house buying of nears and Bombay buying distants met local and professional selling, scattered liquidation and light hedging.

At the opening December was unchanged at 9.27 and closed at a decline of one point. October fluctuated within a range of three points, highest being 9.34 and lowest was 9.31. The session closed at a net rise of one point to a decline of one point. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 9.82c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed one point up to unchanged. Spot cotton prices were reduced 8 points at 9.45c per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one point with October quoted 7.71. Talk of imminence of intenser hostilities on the near East hardened Egyptian prices. American near months were steady on trade calling and local short covering but met outside hedge selling. The market closed at a rise of 4 to 1 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 8.31d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was heavy short covering in Egyptian cotton. Uppers futures advanced 44 to 39 points and Giza futures gained 42 to 36 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (1-58 p.m.)	9.34+02
New York October lowest (10 a.m.)	9.31—01
Liverpool October highest	7.77+07
Liverpool October lowest	7.71+01

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from the New York Cotton Exchange Service:

We estimate domestic consumption of all cotton in August at 635,000 bales; the average consumption per working day during August was 28,900 bales

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Egyptian markets strong on war news but American dull with hedge selling Bearish temporarily.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 14.

October	9.31
December	9.25
January	9.15
Middling Spot	9.81

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Sept. 14.

October	9.33
December	9.29
January	9.17
Middling Spot	9.45

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATICTICS.
New York, Sept. 14.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	14,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	Nil
Day's Exports to China and Japan	Nil

11 a.m. Ranges and Noon Call unquoted.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Sept. 14.

T. T. London on:—

New York	4.02-1/2 to 4.03-3/4
Madrid	37.70 sellers
Montreal	4.43/4.47
Berne	17.65/17.75
Stockholm	16.85/16.95

London Seeds, London Rubber Silver and Gold markets were closed on Saturday, 14th Sept.

Sugar Industry's Demands

CAWNPORE, Sept. 14.

A resolution urging the Government of India to appoint a special independent Commission of Enquiry to determine the causes leading to the present situation in the Sugar Industry in the U. P. and Bihar and also to make recommendations for a more orderly working of the industry so as to avoid a repetition of such a situation was passed by the All-India Sugar Mills Association, at its meeting held to-day under the presidency of Mr. J. Aitken.

By another resolution the meeting urged the Government of India to remove the ban on the export of sugar and requested the British Government to extend to Indian sugar the benefit of Certified Colonial Preferential duty.

The Association recorded its disapproval of the action of the Central Government in enhancing the excise duty on sugar and requested the Government to reduce it before the next crushing season started. An emphatic protest against the levy of cess on canein the U. P. and Bihar was also recorded.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

New York, Sept 13

	Season to date	This week	Season 1938-39	Week 1939
Total in sight (excluding linters)	992	223	1,705	469
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	627	115	667	25
Exports from U. S. Ports	87	15	485	141
Of which to Japan	10	—	50	13
Of which to China	—	—	1	—
Of which to Great Britain	67	14	190	72
Of which to Germany	—	—	39	—
Stock at U S Ports	—	2,700	—	2,387
Stock at U S Interior towns	—	1,889	—	2,589
World's visible supply	—	—	—	—
Of which American cotton	—	—	—	—
Forwarded to world's mills (excluding linters)	—	—	—	—
Receipts at U. S. Ports	637	138	1,038	270

N. B. All in bales 000's omitted.
Certificated stocks 5,000 bales.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Sept 14

B I S N Company's American s s Black Condor of 3386 reg tons, Captain P J Pundugasr arrived from Baltimore with general cargo.

IMPORTS

Bombay: Sept. 14.

5426 bags copra; 1642 cases fire crackers; 50 cases amorces; 33 cases cell. bangles; 50 cases transmission conductor; 43 cases elect bulbs; 197 bundles rattans; 96 cases prid ctn jeans; 545 bags betelnuts; 25 cases art printing paper; 53 cases wln pcegoods; 70 bags broken tiles; 200 bundles cassia; 600 cases glazed earthen tiles; 156 cases glass bottles; 4119 pcs planks; 27 cases c i ware; 55 bales woodenware; 100 bundles sugarcandy; 71 cases brass tubes; 185 cases blue cut tacks; 347 cases paint; 92 cases copper tubes; 66 bundles mattings; 48 cases playing cards; 30 cases empty tin cans; 49 cases bobbins; 50 cases elect goods; 929 cases beer; 51 cases ctn and rayon mxd pcegoods; 1022 cases rayon yarn; 71 cases cotton goods; 564 cases cotton pcegoods; 625 cases window glass; 332 cases sheet glass; 570 bundles strawboards; 44 cases wln yarn; 30 cases rubber bicycle tubes; 91 cases rayon pcegoods; 107 cases glassware.

EXPORTS

Bombay: Sept. 14.

200 bls raw cotton Kalli Bros Ltd; 1787 bags rape seed Ralli Bros Ltd; 9141 bags linseed Ralli Bros Ltd; 2402 bags castor seed bold Raili Bros Ltd; 31 bls cotton pce goods S R Pusalkar and Co; 85 bls cotton grey yarn Pavri Sons and Co; 10 bls cotton pcegoods Cox and Kings (Agents) Ltd; 4 bls cotton pcegoods P K Ashar and Co; 5 bls cotton grey yarn The B'bay Co Ltd; 19 bls cotton pcegoods B Balwant and Co; 25 bls cotton pcegoods Ralli Bros Ltd; 66 bls cotton pcegoods W A Beardsell and Co Ltd; 130 bls raw cotton Nissho Co Ltd; 412 bls raw cotton The Cotton Agents Ltd; 100 bags grdnut kernal R Ratilal and Co; 1730 bags grdnut kernal S M Rajgor and Co; 200 bls raw cotton Pape Williams and Co (India) Ltd; 720 bags bone sinews Ardeshir and Co; 100 bls raw cotton K Vishram and Sons; 1310 bags grdnut kernals Kishan Prasad and Co Ltd; 600 bls raw cotton Vasanjee Morarjee; 200 bls raw cotton Podar Trading Co Ltd; 500 raw cotton Kotak and Co; 1326 bags linseed oil cake D Abraham and Sons; 1345 bags grd nut oil cake expl D Abraham and Sons; 48 casks (raw) W/s goat skins D Abraham and Sons; 100 bls raw cotton K Poonja and Co; 200 tons scrap iron Faiz and Co; 50 bls ctn pcegoods Aroon and Co; 1000 bls raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd; 4200 bls raw cotton Japan Ctn Trading Co Ltd; 947 bags grdnut kernals Ralli Bros Ltd; 2450 tons pig iron M/s Tata Iron and Steel Co Ltd; 1135 bls cotton waste L O Vora; 7 c/s chrome leather tanned D Abraham and Sons.

INCOME-TAX AND PROPERTY OWNERS

Deputation Waits On Central Revenue Board Member

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Property Owners' Association writes:—

The deputation of the Property Owners' Association waited on Mr. J. F. Sheehy, Member of the Central Board of Revenue, on Thursday at the Income-tax Office, Bombay. Mr. T. A. Murphy, Commissioner of Income-tax, Bombay, was also present.

The deputation consisted of Mr. R. H. Goregaokar, President; Mr. Abdul Rehman Mahomed Yusuf, Vice-President; Mr. Mahomed Ali Chaiwala, Mr. Y. P. Pandit, Income-tax Consultant to the Association and Mr. Siddick Sulaiman, Secretary of the Association. The deputation was led by Mr. K. H. Goregaokar.

The points placed before Mr. Sheehy were:

(1) Urban Immovable Property Tax and its deduction in assessing the assessable income of an assessee;
(2) Allowance in respect of vacancies
(3) Tenants burdens:
(4) Building let out on rent farming contract or lease;
(5) Municipal Taxes;
(6) Collection Charges.

With regard to item No. 1, Mr. Sheehy stated that he could not give any hope to the property owners as the tax was in a nature of an income-tax and could not be allowed in computing income from property.

With regard to item No. 2, Mr. Sheehy stated that the point was receiving his consideration and there is a possibility of effecting an amendment in the section.

With regard to item No. 3, Mr. Sheehy stated that the grievances of of the property owners were genuine and the same were receiving consideration of the authorities and necessary instructions would be issued to the staff.

With regard to item No. 4, 5 and 6, Mr. Sheehy was of opinion that the question of Municipal Taxes had been debated in the Assembly at the time of Income-tax Act and in view of that he could not give any hope to the deputation. Also he was of opinion that the collection charges allowed under the act are reasonable as the same do not amount to more than 6 per cent. normally.

MADRAS.—Seven men were buried alive when a rockburst occurred in the champion reef mine (Kolar Gold Field) on Thursday, according to a message from Robertsonpet. The bodies of two men have been recovered.

Bhatkhande University of Indian Music, Lucknow will hold the annual examinations of the University from 11th to 22nd of November 1940. The practical examinations will be held from 11th to 22nd and the theoretical on the 12th and 13th of November only.

THAKUR SRILA BHAKTIVINODE

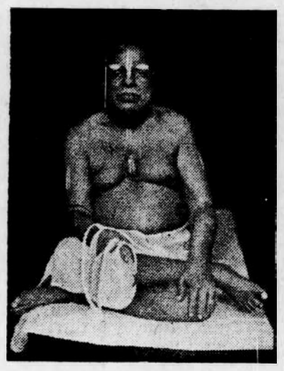
Founder Of The Gaudiya Mission

(From A Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Srila Thakur Bhaktivinode served his full term of years as a distinguished officer under the Government of Bengal and, in his outward activity, was a most highly honoured member of the Society.

He discovered the real birtasite of Sri Krishna Chaitanya which was so long shrouded in mystery, at Sridham Mayapur, on the east bank of the Ganges. His extraordinary insight, unshaken reliance on and realization of the Supreme Truth, and the undisputed historical evidence gathered from Government records as well as from the authentic works of the time of Sri Chaitanya Maha-



Thakur Srila Bhaktivinode.

prabhu were brought to bear upon the problem, and resulted in the discovery of this old site as the Birth Place of the Supreme Lord Sri Krishna Chaitanya Mahaprabhu, an important place of pilgrimage in Bengal.

He is the pioneer of the movement of unalloyed devotion represented by the activities of the Gaudiya Mission. To-day is his 102nd birth-day. He is the founder of the movement the guidance of which was entrusted by himself to his successor His Divine Grace Srila Bhakti Siddhanta Saraswati Goswami Prabhupad and by the latter to the present Acharya of the Mission His Divine Grace Sri Srila Bhakti Prasad Puri Goswami Thakur. These personages belong to the category of World-Teachers.

Rashtrabhasha Pracharak Mandal, Surat

SURAT, Sept. 10.

The third annual gathering of the Rashtrabhasha (Hindi) Pracharak Mandal, Surat, was held on Sunday evening in the Besant Hall under the presidency of Pandit Umashanker Dikshit, General Secretary of the Hindi Prachar Sabha and Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Bombay. Among the interesting items were (1) the song of "De De Hindustan" (2) the scene from the kell-known drama of "Raj-Mukut" by Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant and (3) the learned speech on "the services to Hindustani by Gujaratis" by Mr. Subodhachandra Yevla, The special feature of the function was a Garba specially composed in Hindustani by Mrs. Chandrika Pathakji, which proved successful in both composition and performance.

The President made a very interesting and thought provoking speech wherein he laid stress on the necessity of the introduction of some of the current words of Urdu in the Hindustani. He distributed prizes worth about Rs. 100 and certificates to about 75 students.

The crowded audience numbered about one thousand and dispersed after "Bande Mataram". Donations for best performance in recitations and songs were also announced and prizes awarded accordingly. An anonymous donation of Rs 100 was also declared to the Mandal in memory of late Mr. Gamanlal K. Sutarwala, a worker of the Mandal, by one of his intimate friends for the best speech in Hindustani every year.

"March Under Mahatma's Leadership"

BROACH, (By Mail.)

Addressing a largely attended public meeting at Jambusar last night, Dr. Chandulal Desai after explaining the present political situation exhorted the people to be prepared to march under Mahatmaji's leadership.

Dr. Chandulal appealed to the youths to tour the surrounding villages and prepare the masses for the impending fight.

Goa Floods

CONGRESS COMMITTEES APPEAL FOR HELP.

The Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the Goa Congress Committee write:—

The recent heavy rains have caused a considerable amount of damage. Houses are washed away, crops are destroyed and to a small extent there is also loss of life.

The Goa Congress Committee has deputed workers experienced in flood relief to survey the situation and assees the actual damage caused. At a meeting of the Executive Committee held recently, the Committee decided to organise relief forthwith and to appeal for funds. The Konkan Flood Relief Fund Trustees have already been approached for help.

The Committee appeals to every Goan to contribute his mite towards relieving the distress of our people in Goa.

MADRAS.—Contributions to H. E. the Governor's War Fund upto the afternoon of 14/9 amounts to Rs. 33.29, 313-2-7.

Insurance Against War Risks

Will Cover All Damage Caused By Enemy To Goods: Dates Of Enforcement Of Scheme

SIMLA, Sept. 14.

Notifications have been published in the Gazette giving effect to the decision to introduce the War Risks (goods) Insurance scheme with effect from October 1 and to make insurance compulsory throughout British India with effect from November 1. Any seller of goods situated in British India, who so wishes, can, therefore, insure those goods against war risks at any time he likes on or after October 1 and will be compelled so to insure them after November 1.

Insurance can be taken out through insurance companies dealing in Fire Insurance, who are members of any of the six prescribed Associations, which have been published in a notification in the Gazette and it is hoped that the names of the insurance companies concerned will be posted at treasuries and the larger post offices, before the date of introduction of the scheme. These insurance companies have consented to act as Government agents and will administer the scheme on behalf of Government receiving only from Government the actual cost of administration.

DAMAGE COVERED.

"War risks" are defined in the rules framed under the Ordinances and, speaking generally cover all damage caused by the enemy. Goods insurable under the scheme are all goods held for sale with the exception of certain goods that are declared as non-insurable. Among non-insurable goods are growing crops, certain minerals and metals, works of art, jewellery, books and manuscripts (less than fifty years old) and mineral oils. Any insurance taken out must be taken out from the date of application to the end of a quarter and the amount of cover taken cannot be reduced on a reduction in the amount of goods held. For the period upto December 31, premiums are payable at the rate of 1|32nd per cent for each month, or part of a month, for which cover is required and no cover can be given until the premium is paid.—A. P.

HOW TO MAKE AYURVEDA A LIVING SCIENCE

Leave Away National Prejudices, Says Dr. Krishnamurti

"If Ayurveda should become a living science, leave away the national prejudices and adopt the modern methods of technique. Only then it can attain a position from which it can command honour and respect," said Dr. S. Krishnamurti addressing the students of the Dhootapapeswar Ayurvedic College, Panvel on September 11.

Ayurveda had its high status in the palmy and progressive days of its past when its professors provided all-round training in Medicine, Surgery and Midwifery and exchanged thoughts with the learned doctors of other lands from China to Arabia to the end that the knowledge of each may continuously be brought up-to-date with whatever was valuable in the teaching of others.

It is as honourable for the student of Ayurveda to take up quinine in his pharmacopia as it is for his western brother to take up 'Kurchi' in his pharmacopia. Whatever be the drug taken, its mode of action can certainly be explained in terms of his own system. The ancient physicians Charaka and Susruta make no mention of 'Syphilis' and the use of several drugs known to-day. The later physicians like Bhavamisra have described Syphilis and the use of several drugs brought from China and Persia.

That Ayurveda 'Mixes up' Religion and Philosophy is criticised by the Western Scientist. This mixing up is not altogether foreign to western thought as we find in the works of the foremost Western Scientists Like Karl Pearson. The one supreme object of life is to attain that State of Perfection known as Self-Realization (Mukti) thus freeing oneself from births and deaths.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DEFENCE LOANS COMMITTEE.

In addition to Rs. 6,28,060 already subscribed, further subscriptions amounting to Rs. 3,83,784 have been secured upto September 3 by the Bombay Suburban Defence Loans Committee.

The Bombay Co-operative Ins. Society Ltd. Rs. 5,000 6 years.

Mr. Madhavlal Makanji Bhat Rs. 2,500 6 years.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd. Rs. 2,00,000 6 years.

Mr. U. S. Desai Rs. 1,00,000 6 years.

Mr U. S. Desai (conversion) Rs. 19,700 6 years.

Dr. Bhujanga Rao Rs. 5,000 10 years.

Mr. Champaklal Devidas Rs. 50,000 6 years.

Total upto 3rd Sept. 1940 Rs. 10,11,996.

DINAPUR.—Ten persons were convicted and sentenced by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Dinapur to different terms of imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules for delivering objectionable speeches.

Badminton

Western India Championships Conclude

LEWIS AND MISS F. VACHHA NEW CHAMPIONS

The three finals in the Western India Badminton Championships decided on Sunday were disappointing. This brought the tournament to a close. Much better fair had been put up earlier in the competition.

G. I. Lewis, the all-India Single's Champion, eliminated G. D. Patwardhan with ease. Both men took the court unfit. Lewis was in the grip of fever that had come on the previous day and Patwardhan had a muscle injured that, made smashing, his forte, a painful stroke. Nevertheless, there were splashes of brilliancy, that compensated the crowd to a degree, but most of this came from Lewis. It showed amply that Lewis was still India's best Single's player. The sets in this match ran 15—1, 15—8.

MISS VACHHA TRIUMPHS

Mrs. S. Maneckshaw was completely off form when she opposed Miss Vachha in the WOmen's Singles final. The new champion, Miss Vachha, outplayed her in both sets. There was plenty of thought behind the winner's tactics and her placing was brilliantly clever. The disappointment was not in Miss Vachha's performance, but the poor opposition put up by Mrs. Maneckshaw, from whom much more was expected. The match was won in straight sets 11—1, 11—4.

BOMBAY WIN MIXED TITLE

K. M. Rangnekar and Miss P. de Lima did not allow the Punjab challengers G. L. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis, to take the Mixed Doubles title North.

Lewis was a sick man when he won his Single's match earlier in the afternoon. His encounter had detimtely made him worse, and it was only to avoid disappointing the stands that, he took the court with Mrs. Lewis against K. M. Rangnekar and Miss P. de Lima. It was soon apparent that the Bombay pair were going to win. This they did in straight sets 15—8, 15—9. It would have been a glorious final had Lewis been fit.

The above does not mean that the victory was not a fine achievement. Rangnekar was brilliant, and his lifts and smashing were superb. Miss de Lima played very well, though on Sunday she was inclined to be erratic. However, she gave valuable support to her partner, which cannot be said of Mrs. Lewis.

Most critics felt Rangnekar and partner would have still won, even if Lewis had been well. It is quite possible. But, it is very doubtful if the affair would have terminated in a straight-sets' victory.

The following are the results:—

MEN'S SINGLES—Final—G. L. Lewis beat G. D. Patwardhan, 15—1, 15—8.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Final—Miss F. Vachha beat Mrs. S. Maneckshaw, 11—1, 11—4.

MIXED DOUBLES—Final—K. M. Rangnekar and Miss P. de Lima beat G. L. Lewis and Mrs. Lewis. 15—8, 15—[illegible]

Cricket:

SUNDAY'S MATCHES

Palia In Form: Parsees Spoil Hindu Bowling Averages

The important cricket fixture on Sunday was a match between the Parsee and Hindu Gymkhanas, played on the Parsee Gymkhana ground. The affair ended in a draw.

The Parsee batsmen were in an aggressive frame of mind and made the Hindu bowling look silly. Batting first the Parsees ran up the substantial total of 237 for the loss of eight. J. S. Lawyer, who has been playing consistently of late, contributed 65. The effort was not dull and eight-fours mingled with his figures on the book. K. K. Tarapore failed as a bowler on Sunday, but fared well with the bat giving his side a fine 35, and remained unbeaten J. A. Dadyseth (42) and A. J. Wadia (36) were seen to advantage at the crease.

The feature of the innings was a fine third wicket stand. Here, Dadyseth and Lawyer were associated and raised the total from 13 to 109 before being parted. Raiji had an off-day with the ball.

The Hindu Gymkhana replied with 123 for five wickets. M. S. Naik forced the pace and with some bright cricket collected 54. He reached the flags six times and put the ball over the boundary once. The only other batsmen to give substantial help to his side was L. B. Kenny (35). The best bowling figures were: E. S. Mistry two for 28,-H. E. Mistry one for 21.

PALIA HITS OUT

P. E. Palia turned out for the Baronet C. C. on Sunday against the Islam Gymkhana and hit up a great 83 in which there were eight-fours and three thrilling sixers. He also took two wickets for 31.

The Islam Gymkhana won the toss and reached 149. K. C. Ibrahim, who did well last week with the bat, followed up his previous success by giving his side 58, which included six boundary strokes.

The bright spot was struck by E. S. Maka, who was delightfully breezy, and of the 33 he gave his side, no less than 24 came from boundary strokes.

M. I. Merchant caught the eye in making 31. He has a repertoire of strokes that are nicely executed. A. J. Bode of the Baronet C. C. was destructive with the ball bagging five wickets for 49, N. H. Colah took two for 21 and P. E. Palia's figures were two for 31. The Baronet C. C. found the task of collecting 149 easy. They did this and batting on collected 193 for the loss of four wickets only. Palia's great doings have already been referred to. M. M. Panday made a sedate and flawless 45 N M. Colah was faster for his 42, and retains his old form, Colah touched the boundary five times.

The Islam Gymkhana bowling lacked sting and M. I. Merchant was the best man with the ball, dismissing two batsmen for 28.

At the Bombay Gymkhana ground the home team accounted for the Jolly Cricketers

PARSEES HIT OUT

PARSEE GYMKHANA 237 for eight wickets (J. S. Lawyer 65, J. A. Dadyseth 42, A. J. Wadia 36, K. K. Tarapore 35-not out; S. N. Mehta 2 for 21, M. S. Gurtu 2 for 29, R. J. Gharat 2 for 47.)

HINDU GYMKHANA 123 for five wickets (M. S. Naik 54, L. B. Kenny 35; E. S. Mistry 2 for 28, H. E. Mistry 1 for 21.)

ISLAM GYM TROUNCED

ISLAM GYMKHANA—149 (K. C. Ibrahim 58, E. S. Maka 33, M. I. Merchant 31; A. J. Bode 5 for 49; N. H. Colah 2 for 12, P. E. Palia 2 for 31.)

BARONET C. C.—193 for four wickets (P. E. Palia 83, M. M. Panday 45, N. H. Colah 42; M. I. Merchant 2 for 28).

BROWN IN FORM

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—125 (G. R. R. Brown 37, J. E. Tew 25, C. W. E. U. Ren 19; Udeshi 5 for 40; Jobanputra 4 for 46.)

JOLLY CRICKETERS 102 (J. V. Thacker 28, U. M. Merchant 25, K. N. Bhatia 21; Brown 3 for 9, Ashley 3 for 23, Tomlinson 2 for 31).

Mohammadan Sporting Draw With Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

A big gathering witnessed the Mohammadan Sporting Club, Calcutta, play against Lucknow Selected Eleven this afternoon on the Sports Association Ground. The rain that fell shortly before the start of the game rendered the ground heavy going and it was drizzling throughout the play. The game ended in a goalless draw.—A. P.

Anglo-American Treaty

The successful conclusion of the Anglo-American naval treaty which provided for the transfer of 50 American destroyers to Britain is regarded in authoritative circles with the greatest possible satisfaction throughout the British Commonwealth, including the actual territories concerned. The British Commonwealth and the United States have evolved a practical method of contributing effectively to each other's defence requirements. The transfer of destroyers will add materially to British naval strength and is of exceptional value at the present time when they will fill the deficiencies until the large numbers of destroyers now under construction are ready to go into service. On the other side, the United States has acquired bases which will greatly strengthen her own defences and those of the whole Western Hemisphere.

German Propaganda

German propaganda endeavours to depict Britain as being completely blockaded, about to be blockaded, and in either case, unable to produce or transport goods to and from the country.

Mr. Roland Cross drew a very different picture when discussing Britain's position at the end of the first year of the war. He stated: "By adding to our merchant fleet by new building, purchase and capture the net result is we embark on the second year of war with the shipping resources under the British flag undiminished. Four and a half million tons of imports in a single month leaves me will sustained and in July 25 per cent. more shipping left our ports with cargoes for America than in any month of the most peaceful period of the war. We are, therefore, not only bringing in the supplies we need but we are also maintaining a substantial export trade." Trade returns for the first six months of the year bear out these encouraging conclusions for our imports from January to July 1940 amounted to £357,654,000, showing an excess of £72,689,000 over the corresponding period of 1939, whilst our exports for the same period amounted to £94,340,000, showing an increase of £25,570,000 for the same period of 1939. The fact that war insurance rates in the Mediterranean have decreased from £15 to £7/10, is another illuminating proof of the enemy's inability to control British shipments whilst the fact that the Luftwaffe is so far unable to cripple our docks or shatter the morale of our dock-hands and Merchant Navy must have so irritated the Nazis that they are led once again to proclaim a blockade of Britain.

Hitler's Speech

The following are notes on points in Hitler's speech made at the inauguration of the Winter Relief Fund on September 4. Said the German Fuhrer: "Britain owed her escape to the exceptional speed of her withdrawal (from Dunkirk) and her fortunate geographical position". This is the first admission by Germany that the B.E.F. escaped from Dunkirk, practically intact, except for its equipment and that Britain still retains the advantages in defence of being an island, despite the threat of the German air force.

"It was intolerable" he also said, "that one nation should be in a position, at its own sweet will, to blockade a continent." German propaganda has so far maintained that there is no blockade of Germany, but that, on the contrary, she has blockaded Britain. This is the first admission that British sea power is able to blockade the whole of Western Europe.

"The R.A.F. bombed Germany..... For three months I did not reply because I believed they (the raids) would stop." This is an excuse to the German public for the fact that Germany has been raided at all despite previous assurances that raids would be impossible. It should be emphasised that raids continued, although wholesale air attacks on Britain are going on incessantly.

And lastly there is his threat to neutral countries "States which do not join this (The Nazi) development will collapse sooner or later." Turkey and Greece and Yugoslavia seem primarily affected by the threat contained in this sentence.

Mohendra Memorial Soccer

NEW DELHI, Sept. 15.

Greer Sporting from Calcutta beat Ambala heroes by two goals to nil in the third round of the Mohendra Memorial Cup Football Tournament this evening and have entered the semi-final..—A. P.

NAGPUR.—The Governor's Aeroplane Fund totals upto September 10, Rs. 162,708.

Gandhiji To See Viceroy Again

Will Ask For Liberty To Express Views On War

FREEDOM'S VOICE CANNOT BE STIFLED

Self-Restraint, But Not To Extent Of Self-Extinction

(Continued from page 1)

chance to the British Government to resolve the deadlock in India.

One More Chance To Britain

In politics, they had often to accept new responsibilities arising out of new situations. No political organisation could survive for a day unless its members had complete faith in their own judgment. He felt confident that they would not be sacrificing any of their fundamental principles if they gave one more chance to the British Government. The result of such a feeling in his mind and that of his colleagues was the Delhi decision.

They had even then an apprehension in their minds that the resolution might involve them in further troubles. But in political life there were dangers at every step and they were prepared to meet all dangers. They had now learnt from experience and he hoped that such of their friends who had no faith in them would at least now believe in their 'bona fides'.

Line Clear For Gandhiji's Leadership

Continuing the Maulana Azad said that by the time of the last meeting of the Working Committee they had realised that they had no alternative but to take the final plunge. They then thought of appealing to Mahatma Gandhi to assume leadership of the Congress. They had done their best to understand the great ideals of the Mahatma and to follow them. But the Delhi resolution was a great obstacle in the way of Gandhiji's leadership of the Congress. If unfortunately the British Government had accepted Delhi offer the Congress would have been forced to take part in the war. That offer having been rejected there was no reason why Mahatmaji should not assume the leadership of the Congress.

The president, however, proceeded to point out that they had not for a minute wanted to discard Non-violence; only they were not sure if they would be able to meet internal disorder and foreign aggression without resort to armed force. At the same time it was their desire to build everything on the firm basis of Non-violence and give the world a new ideal.

Only Choice

Now that Britain had rejected all the offers made by the Congress they had only one thing left to do. And that would be to non-cooperate in every way in the war effort.

He then called upon Pandit Jawaralal Nehru to move the resolution.

(For full text of resolution see page 10.)

Jawahar's Plea For Faith

Pandit Nehru in formally moving the resolution said that they were like people in a boat which was being swept along in a fast current. It was therefore natural that they should wish to know the mind of the pilot.

It was but proper that during this crisis their eyes should turn to the man who had guided them so often before. "We have cast the bread on the waters and are prepared to face the consequences with full faith in ourselves; with full faith in the millions of our countrymen and with full faith in our future.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel seconded the resolution formally.

FULL TEXT OF GANDHIJI'S SPEECH

Following is full text of Mahatma Gandhi's English speech at the All-India Congress Committee:—

"I know that you have listened to me with the greatest patience. I am specially grateful to you today for the simple reason that I have said many things, which may have displeased you. It was never my intention to displease those whom I want to harness for the great work that lies before you and before me. But I do not know that I can make what I want to say go straight into your hearts with the fewest possible words.

Unfortunately I have to speak to you at length because I have to shoulder this burden. I have not come with a prepared speech at all. The thoughts will come as I proceed. Let me begin with a thought which has been weighing with me for a considerable time. When the war broke out and I went to Simla to see the Viceroy I issued a statement the next day, not as a representative but in my individual capacity. A friend has now reminded me how good it should have been if I had simply hung on to that statement, although I could not take the Congress with me. And on the eve of shouldering this responsibility, he prayed, I should be guided by God to take up that original position and retire. I have very great regard for him. I have not forgotten that statement, nor have I any regret or apology to offer. If such a thing occurs—and history often repeats itself—and I happen to go to another Viceroy, I should make the same statement, if there was a similar occasion.

Courageous Men In Congress Cabinet

Although I spoke only for myself, deep down in me there was the Congressman speaking. The Viceroy also did not send for me because I was M. K. Gandhi. M. K. Gandhi has absolutely no place in his books. The man who wields the sceptre could not have room for individuals. He sent for me because he thought I would represent the Congress view and I would be able to carry conviction to Congressmen. I withdrew from that position, not as an individual but as a Congressman, and because I failed to carry conviction even to a single Congressman.

"Happily you have got on the Working Committee men with sterling honesty who had the courage to tell me that although it was my statement they did not feel like accepting it.

"They added that they had had bitter experience behind them and, therefore, they would not be able to take up that position. Thus you had the resolution that was passed by the Congress immediately after the war. And I agreed with the resolution as a representative, although I said to them that if I could carry conviction, my original position was the best possible one to take up. If I had urged the members of the Working Committee to accept my position they would have done so, but it would have been only mechanical.

NO CHANGE IN VIEWS

"The statement was not made to deceive the Viceroy or, for the matter of that, a single soul. It came straight from the heart. It was not a theatrical display. It was the opening up of the secret recesses of the heart before the World, the Viceroy and the Congress. If these words of mine could not find an echo in their hearts, they would have been of no use whatsoever to the Viceroy. To the great English nation or to India, that still remains my sentiment. If I could not convince the Congress of my attitude it would not carry us further. It would have been a wrong step to take, and hence it was not taken. With that background I approach this resolution.

TO SHOULDER SATYAGRAHA

"I have made repeated statements that I would not be guilty of embarrassing the British people or the British Government when their very existence hangs in the balance. I would not be true to my 'Satyagraha'. I would not be true to non-violence. I would not be true to the truth, which I hold dear. Therefore, I could not do so. That very man now stands before you to shoulder the burden of 'Satyagraha'.

"Why?

"There comes a time when a man in his weakness mistakes vice for virtue and virtue itself when taken away from its context and from the purpose for which it was dedicated that very virtue becomes vice.

"I felt that if I did not go to the assistance of the Congress and take the helm even if it be in fear and trembling, I would be untrue to myself.

"I feel that in taking the step that we are doing we are rendering a great service not only to the Congress but to the whole of India and not merely to the whole of India.

TRUE TO OUR SALT

"History will record—and Englishmen will be able to grasp this statement some day—that we are rendering help to the English nation, and they will find that we were true to our salt and had the same bravery and fearlessness of which the Englishman is proud and for which he is renowned.

"I who claim to be a fast friend of the British people, will be guilty of unfriendly conduct if, under a false sense of modesty, or because people may think otherwise about me, or because Englishmen themselves will be angry with me, I did not issue a warning that the virtue of self-restraint now becomes vice, because it will kill the Congress organisation and it will kill the spirit which is exercising this restraint. When I say this, I am speaking not only for the Congress but for all that stands for national freedom, Muslims, Parsis, Christians and even those who are against the Congress so long as they represent the aspirations of India, namely, unadulterated Independence. I should be untrue to all of them, if at this time I said, "No embarrassment to the British", I must not repeat parrot-like "No embarrassment" Then that resolution would be just as useful for my salvation or for the guarding of my virtue as the repetition by a parrot of God's name which cannot bring him salvation, because it is only a mechanical and vocal effort without any intelligence behind it.

"Therefore, if I exercise that suppression at this critical moment in the history of the nation it would be useless. I would be perfectly untrue to myself if I hid myself in Sevagram and said, "No, I have told you 'No embarrassment'."

What Congress Wants

"The language of this resolution is absolutely mine. It appealed to Jawaharlal also. He saw it was inevitable, If we were to be true to non-violent resistance to the extent to which we wanted to go. And the Working Committee has accepted this phraseology deliberately, well-knowing its implications.

"The result is this: If we can get a declaration from the British Government that the Congress can go on preaching anti-war propaganda, go on preaching non-co-operation with Government in their war effort, we will not have Civil Disobedience.

GANDHIJI'S STAND

"I do not want England to be defeated; I do not want England to be humiliated. It hurts me to have learnt that St. Paul's Cathedral has been damaged. It hurts me as much as I would be hurt. If I heard that Kashi Vishvanath or the Juma Masjid was damaged. I would want to defend both Kashi Vishvanath and Juma Masjid and even St. Paul's with my life, but will not take life for their defence. That is my fundamental difference with the British people. My sympathy is there with them nevertheless. Let there be no mistake on the part of Englishmen, Congressmen or anybody else, whom my voice reaches, where my sympathy lies. It is not because I love the British nation and hate the German. I do not think that the Germans as a Nation are any worse than the English or the Italians are any worse. We are all tarred with the same brush; we are all members of that vast human family. I decline to draw any distinctions. I cannot claim any superiority for Indians; We have the same virtues and the same vices. I am not going to say that humanity is divided into watertight compartments so that we cannot go from one room to another. They may occupy one thousand rooms, but they are all related to one another. We fight because we have hardened our hearts. I would not say, "India should be all in all; let the whole world perish". That is not my message. India should be all in all consistently with the other nations of the world. Then only can I keep India intact and its freedom also intact—if I have got that goodwill towards the whole of the human family, not merely the human family which inhabits this little spot of the earth called India. It is big enough compared to other smaller nations, but what is India in the wide world or in the Universe?

ATTITUDE TO WAR.

Let there be no mistake as to what I am about. I want my individuality to remain unimpaired. If I lose my individuality I would be of no service to India, much less to the British people, much less to humanity. My individual liberty is the same as the nation's convertible with national liberty. I do not claim any greater liberty for myself. Hence my liberty is equal to the liberty of all of you and no greater. I feel that if my liberty is at stake yours is also at stake. I claim the liberty of going through the streets of Bombay and say that I shall have nothing to do with this war because I do not believe in this war and in this fratricide that is going on in Europe. I admire the bravery, but what is the use of this bravery? I deplore their foolishness and their crass ignorance; They do not know what they are fighting for. That is how I look at this war that is going on across the seas. I cannot possibly take part in it. Nor do I want the Congress to do so.

DAY-DREAMS.

"The part that I would like to take is the part of peace. If the British people in their wisdom had recognised the Independence not of the Congress but of All-India and if other parties in India had also co-operated with us, we would have taken the honourable place of peace-makers between these nations. Such is my ambition. But to-day I know that it is a day-dream. But sometimes a man lives in his day dreams. I live in my day dreams and picture the world as full of good human beings—not goody goody human beings. In the Socialist's language there will be a new structure of Society, a new order of things. I am also aspiring after a new order of things that will astonish the world. If you try to dream these day-dreams you will also feel exalted as I do.

WHEN SELF-RESTRAINT BECOMES VICE.

"And now I come to our tin-pot Congress—tin-pot in the estimation of others, not my own. The Congress will disappear, and if the Congress disappears the national spirit disappears. One after another Congressmen are being selected and jailed. It is not Satyagraha to watch people being taken away. It is much better for all of us to rush into the jaws of the opponent. After all, as the Maulana Saheb once said, "India is a vast prison. Let us get out of this slave's prison by breaking the prison bars". As the Sikhs say, "You may protect one Gurdwara; but what about the vast Gurdwara that is India. We have to deliver it from bondage" Those words ring true in my ears. If this liberty of the nation or the movement for freedom is likely to be choked, then I say that the virtue of self-restraint is going to become a vice.

That virtue of restraint cannot be carried to the extent of self-extinction—extinction of the national spirit wherever it may reside, whether among Congressmen or Non-Congressmen.

"There is one thing which is not mentioned in the resolution. In giving me the authority that the Working Committee has done, there is a reservation. I do not want to hurl Civil Disobedience or anything in the face of Government without making my meaning clear the meaning I attach to the sum total of Government actions—actions beginning with the declaration of the Viceroy, then the statement of the Secretary of State for India and then the series of actions and the policy that the Government have pursued since. The sum total of all these things has left an indelible impression on my mind that there is something wrong, some injustice being perpetrated against the whole nation and that the voice of freedom is about to be stifled. It is there in the resolution, not in the exact language which I am using now but you will see the meaning clear as daylight.

Viceroy To Be Approached Again

"In order completely to clarify our position, I propose to approach the Viceroy that he will be good enough to see me, and I have no doubt that he will.

"I will place my difficulties before him; I will place the Congress difficulties before him. I will approach him in your name. I will tell him that this is the position to which we have been reduced. "We do not want to embarrass you and deflect you from your purpose in regard to war effort. We go our way, and you go yours, undeterred, the common ground being non-violence. Left free to ourselves, there will be no war effort on the part of our people. If, on the other hand, without your using any but moral pressure you find that they respond, then we cannot help it. If you get assistance from the Princes, from the Zemindars, from anybody high or low, you can have it; but let our voice also be heard. If you do so, it will be eminently honourable; it will certainly be a feather in your cap. It will be honourable of you—although you are engaged in a life and death struggle—that you have given us this liberty. It will be honourable of you that you take this great step although you have limitless powers to choke our voice, and give us the fullest possible freedom, consistently with the observance of non-violence, to tell the people of India not to join the war effort".

Terms Of Generalship

"Let the people use any reasoning they like. My reasoning is the only reasoning which will sit well on Congress lips. But I do not expect all to restrict themselves to that reasoning. Those who have conscientious objection, as I have, will will adopt my reasoning. Those who are tired of British Imperialism will use that argument. There may be others who will have other arguments. All these should be covered under this freedom of speech, provided, however, they all accept non-violence, provided also that what they say is said openly and not secretly.

"These are the implications of my generalship.

"If these do not satisfy you, you must reject this resolution summarily.

"So long as you can preach non-co-operation with war effort in men and money, there should be no Civil Disobedience, but if you have not that liberty there is no liberty but perpetual bondage.

Freedom Of Speech First

"I would like the British people and the Viceroy to be able to tell the world that they have given the leaders of the Indian people liberty to preach to their people what they like. The British can then say to the world: "Judge us by our conduct. Here in India, we are playing the game". I do not mind their not responding to the Delhi resolution. They may say "at the present moment we cannot interfere with the management of affairs as they stand. Deliverance will come to you when it comes. At this critical juncture, do not worry us." I will understand that argument. I will sympathise with it. I will hold my hand so long as there is no fraud or falsity in what they say. It is impossible for them to give us freedom. If freedom has got to come it is to be vindicated by our own internal strength, by our closing our ranks; by unity between all sections of the community. It is made of much sterner stuff. It cannot descend from heaven, nor can it be given as a gift from one nation to another. I do not know whether I am representing the feelings of the members of the Working Committee, because I have not discussed it with them. But you have to take me with all my limitations, with the workings of my mind.

If Mission Fails

"The Viceroy will say, "You are a visionary". I may fail in my mission, but we won't quarrel. If he says he is helpless, I won't feel helpless. I will make good my position.

I cannot sit still when I see Ram Manohar Lohia and Jai Prakash Narain in jail, than whom I do not know braver or straighter men. They have not preached violence, but simply carried out the behests of he Ramgarh resolution. It was a point of honour with them.

RESTRAINT HAS LIMITS.

"I have restrained myself, and will restrain myself. I won't seek imprisonment. I do not want to offer Civil Disobedience. I will not place myself in peril. In this battle, I won't expose myself to imprisonment; but if Government chooses, it will not be difficult to take me away. I won't be able to seal my lips or restrain my pen. It will be difficult for them to keep me in prison, not because India will rise in rebellion—India will be wrong if it does so. My own instinct is that they won't be able to keep me in jail.

"I will place this beore the Viceroy. I may fail in my mission, but I have never approached a mission in despair. I have approached it with the consciousness that I may be faced with a blind wall. But I have often penetrated blind walls. I shall approach the Viceroy in the confidence and hope that he will understand the great reasonableness of the request of the Congress for full liberty to preach "no-war" in India. Everyone should have perfect liberty to preach by pen and tongue: "We cannot aid imperialism; we cannot help spoliation."

No Mass Civil Disobedience

"I shall train every nerve to avoid Satyagraha in your name. What shape it will take, when it comes, I do not know; but I know that there will be no mass civil disobedience, because mass civil disobedience is not required for this occasion.

"I have impenetrable darkness before me regarding the future course of action. I have no mysteries. It is not a question of mysteries. I do not know how I shall lead you, what action I shall put before you. I hope that any action that we may take will be worthy of the Congress traditions and of the occasion.

I have said that I do not know the Congress mind, as I have buried myself in Sevagram. It is because of the Congress difficulty I have dragged myself to Bombay, and immediately I am released from this duty you will find me in Sevagram. I have got strength and resourcefulness enough to lead this battle, although I am buried in Sevagram, I want to inform you that I shall do better and clearer thinking, remaining in Sevagram than anywhere else, simply because I have produced an atmosphere for my growth. I may be growing old, but also in wisdom. It may be self-deception but there is no hypocrisy. Even that is good sometimes in that it helps one to remain cheerful and not to give way to despair. It will be, therefore wrng of you to drag me from Sevagram, and I promise that I shall give a good account of my stewardship.

INSISTENCE ON NON-VIOLENCE

"There are many parties in the Congress. We are not all of the same opinion. There is indiscipline in the Congress. I know it is inevitable in a mass organisation, which is growing from day to-day. If it is all indiscipline and no discipline the organisation is on the downward path.

Let it not be said of you that you come to the Congress although you do no believe in non-violence.

How can you possibly sign the Congress pledge with violence in your breast. I want complete obedience to the policy of non-violence. While the policy lasts it is the same as though it was a creed, for so long as it holds good it is as good as a creed. My creed holds me for life; yours so long as you hold it. Resign from the Congress, and you are free from it. Let us be clear regarding the language we use and the thoughts we nurture, for what is language but the expression of you thought. Let your though be accurate and truthful and you will hasten the advent of Swaraj even if the whole world is against you just as England is to-day opposed by practically the rest of Europe. You will have won Swaraj without having to spend nine million pounds a day or without burning a single home. If you are true to your policy I am sure without doing any of these things you will build up the Majestic edifice of freedom,

"Now for the violent party. It may be outside the Congress also. Do not mix up the issues if you can help it. Let it go its way. I will say to it, "You have restrained yourselves for some years; restrain yourselves for some more years. It is not a small battle. If you restrain yourselves you will be vastly stronger. It is the foundation of your Swaraj, the preservation of your liberty. If the foundation stone is in danger, you have to exert the whole of your might in order to defend that single stone. May God help you"!.—A. P.

Amendments

After tea interval six amendments were moved the majority of which urged the launching of direct action on a mass scale, under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

Pandit Jiwanlal from Bengal moved an amendment for the deletion of the last paragraph of the resolution on the ground that such deletion would add to the dignity and seriousness of the resolution

BENGAL'S LOYALTY

Referring to the present situation he said that India was faced with such difficult problems today that it was necessary to entrust the destinies of the country to Mahatma Gandhi, the trusted leader of the masses. On behalf of Bengal, Pandit Jiwanlal wished to give an assurance to the Congress that every man, woman and child of his province would be prepared to act as soon as Gandhiji would give the signal.

The speaker criticised the author of the Delhi offer and said that its rejection by the British statesmen had left no doubt in the minds of Mr. Rajagopalachari and other Congressmen as to the real intentions of Britain.

Mr. Damodaran from Kerala who in an amendment urged the launching of direct action on a mass scale said that the present attitude of the Congress leaders had a demoralising effect on the national forces of India. He sounded a note of warning that any attempt on the part of leaders to side-track the main issue would be suicidal. What had followed the Ramgarh resolve was only a stalemate. Mr. Damodaran deplored the Delhi offer which he characterised as a repudiation of Tripuri and Ramgarh. He failed to understand how the leaders could sit idle when over 1,000 Congressmen and a large number of members of the All India Congress Committee were in jail.

CAVEESHAR'S PLEA.

Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar moved an amendment urging the Working Committee "to take, with the help and guidance of Gandhiji such mass action for the attainment of Swaraj as it deemed necessary".

The speaker criticised the present policy followed by the High Command in driving all the radical elements out of the Congress so that they could have their own way. He thought it unwise to miss the present opportunity of securing freedom for India. He thought individual civil disobedience would be ineffectual unless, as in 1930, it developed into a mass movement. He deplored that there was at the present no leader of the calibre of the late C. R. Das and Motilal Nehru.

Mr. Kelappan from Kerala moved an amendment to the last part of the resolution relating to world disarmament. He wanted deletion of the words which stated that the lead which India was to give in the matter of disarmament would "inevitably depend on external factors and internal conditions". He urged that India should accept the principle of non-violence unconditionally.

Discussion on the amendments

Discussion on the amendments was incomplete when the Committee adjourned till 2 p.m. on Monday.

MAHATMA PREPARES DRAFT RESOLUTION

BOMBAY, (Sunday) 12 noon.

The Congress Working Committee met again this morning at 8-30 to resume discussion on the only resolution on the political situation to be placed before the A. I. C. C. Mahatma Gandhi has prepared a draft resolution the main outlines of which were agreed upon by the Committee at the sitting yesterday afternoon. This resolution will now be discussed formally at this morning's sitting.—A. P.

SARAT BOSE AND AZAD

Bengal Congress M. L. A.'s Plea

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

An emergency meeting of the Bengal Congress Parliamentary Party held on September 13 with Mr. Santosh Kumar Basu, Deputy Leader of the Party, in the chair, considered the statement made to the Press at Bombay by Maul. Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress, on the question of invitation to Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, the leader of the Party, to participate in the A.I.C.C. meeting at Bombay. In accordance with the unanimous decision of the Party Mr. Kiran Sankar Roy, the General Secretary, sent the following telegram to Maulana Azad:—

"Bengal Congress Parliamentary party at emergency meeting today were unanimously of opinion that your statement regarding Sri Sarat Bose, leader of the Party, amounts to punishment before decision, insult to Bengal and regrettable omission of the Party from consultation at this juncture. Please consider".—A. P.

WORKERS MUST STRENGTHEN CONGRESS

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

Mr. Amery has given his emphatic "no" to our demands. The time has come when we have to decide how to make that "No" and "Yes". Declared Mr. V. V. Giri, former Minister, opening the new premises of a Labour Union in the city to-day. The very fact that the Congress stood for adult franchise should be a guarantee that the workers' rights would not be jeopardised. So long as the Congress was prepared to guarantee that right, the workers had a duty to strengthen the Congress and then with adult franchise as a weapon, secure "a government of the people by the people for the people".

Lastly, he said workers alone could kill communalism, because communalism was the greatest danger to Trade Unionism and Socialism.—A. P.

SIKHS STAND BY CONGRESS

LAHORE, Sept. 15.

"Sikhs will stand by the Congress in spite of attempts of certain persons to mislead them" says Sardar Mangal Singh, M.L.A. (Central), in the course of a telegram to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, President of the Indian National Congress.

He adds that the Nationalist Sikhs strongly condemn the attitude of Master Tara Singh and his party in demanding a seat on the Viceroy's enlarged Executive Council.—A. P.

Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal's Progress

The Shree Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal, Amraoti, Berar, undertook the following schemes during August 1939 to August 1940:—Scheme of Compulsory Physical Training for District Council Schools, Scheme of Life-members, Reorganisation of Kanya Arogya Mandir, Organisation of Publication Department, Construction of Extension Hall, Establishment of Service Corps of Fire Brigade and Ambulance, Scheme of youth organisation and Physical Training Institute for Hyderabad (Sindh).

Twentyfive instructors and organisers trained at the Mandal were deputed to various places on request during the year.

CHEERS
FROM EVERY CORNER
In
EVERY SHOW
FOR
PRAKASH'S
CROWNING
ACHIEVEMENT
NARSI BHAGAT
Co-Starring
V. PAGNIS,
DURGA KHOTE
Directed by:
VIJAY BHATT
A TREAT FOR
THE ENTIRE FAMILY
ATTRACTING
CROWDS
AT
KRISHNA
Cinema, Dubash Theatre
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p. m.
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PAUL
ROBESON
SINGING GLORIOUSLY
IN
THE
PROUD
VALLEY
4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
EXCELSIOR

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P. M.
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TRACY'S GREATEST ROLE!
Spencer TRACY AS EDISON, THE MAN
A CLARENCE BROWN Production
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer PICTURE
with Rita JOHNSON, Lynne OVERMAN, Charles COBURN, Gene LOCKHART, HENRY TRAVERS, FELIX BRESSART

2ND WEEK!
Gay Romance From B'way Musical Hit!
Anna NEAGLE
Ray MILLANDI
IRENE
Roland YOUNG • Alan MARSHAL
May ROBSON • Billie BURKE
Arthur TREACHER
RKO RADIO Picture
Produced and directed by HERBERT WILCOX
NEW EMPIRE
4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Bhadarwa Shud 15, 1996
Muslim: Shaban 13, 1359
Parsi: Farvardin 12, 1310
Hightide: 12-03
Lowtide:
Sunrise: 6h. 26m.
Sunset: 6h. 41m

TALK ON "ISLAMIC CULTURE"

Under the auspices of the Ismail Yusuf College Union, Jogeshwari, Principal Asaf A. A. Fyzee will deliver a talk on "Islamic Culture" to-day (Monday) at 1-45 p.m. in the College Hall.

Y. M. C. A. STUDENT BRANCH

To-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. there will be a Public Debate in the Bowen Memorial Hall of the Student Y. M. C. A., Lamington Road, Girgaum.

Subject: "That only Healthy People can lead a Cultured Life"
Proposed by: Miss C. Dastur.
Seconded by: Dr. F. P. Antia.
Opposed by: Miss Freni Talkaka M.A.
Seconded by: Miss Pramila Kudan.
Chairman: Rev. James Kellock, M.A., B.D.

KATHOPANISHAD

A study class on Kathopanishad will be held to-day (Monday) at 7-30 p.m. at the society's premises, Jadao Bhuvan, Dr. D'Silva Road, Dadar.

TECHNOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the Technological Association, Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay, Mr. F. A. Gough of the Asbestos Cement Ltd., Mulund, will deliver a lecture on "Asbestos-cement and other Asbestos Products" with lantern slides, to-day (Monday) at 5-30 p.m. in the lecture-room of the Department of Chemical Technology, University of Bombay.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL

The Ordinary Meeting of the Bombay Medical Council will be held to-day (Monday) at 1 p.m. in the Committee Room of the Council.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

REWARD RS.5000
you can be YOUNG in 24 HOURS

A unique Scientific invention is "EVERSHINE" It makes a man look and feel 15 to 20 years younger than his actual age, and gives a surprising increase in vitality and Energy within the first 24 to 48 hours. If you suffer from loss of vigour, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, impure blood, Depression, insomnia, Giddiness, Mental and Physical Exhaustion, etc., there is a new hope for you. This well-known product will restore your Youthful Vigour and Vitality. Its miraculous effect has been systematically tried out in SWITZERLAND on dry plants and trees Decaying leaves were restored again to their natural green with all the freshness of Spring. "EVERSHINE" is an excellent nerve builder and ensures a rapid increase in weight from 5 to 10 lbs. within a week. It darkens the whitish grey hair permanently for life, and gives natural new teeth to the old men, and makes for an astonishing improvement in skinny shape. The Roses return to your cheeks and your appearance is improved 100%. The brilliance and lustre on your face will be the same as in youth when your skin was smooth and fresh. Commence taking "EVERSHINE" immediately and let the results speak for themselves. Moreover, before commencing the test, weigh yourself, look in the mirror and observe your appearance. Then at the end of one week look again in the mirror, note exactly how you look and feel, and appreciate the effects of taking "EVERSHINE."
In order to popularise "EVERSHINE" the price is to be Rs. 3/- per Phial with directions for a very short period, after some time its original price of Rs. 15/- per Phial will be charged. Chances for such wonders occur rarely in life. Order to-day for to-morrow may be too late.

NOTE :—A cash Reward of Rs. 5,000 shall be awarded to any Scientist or Medical Man or any of the public who proves the inefficacy of our wonderful invention

Evershine is for all climates and seasons, and for both males and females of all ages

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TRY THIS NEW PILE TREATMENT
AT OUR EXPENSE!
Pilicon is the modern, safe and quick way of treating piles. No injection! No operation! Just an ointment that stops pain and itching with a few hours. A week's treatment normally suffices to banish Piles. Ointment is sold by chemists and stores at Rs. 2/4 per tube.
FREE
Gamble a 2-anna stamp to be relieved of the agony of Piles. On receipt of the postage stamp we shall send you a free sample of Pilicon Ointment.
Sole Distributors: Castophene Mfg. Co., Karachi.
GRATEFUL USER WRITES: "The Ointment is a miracle for Piles and I recommend it to other sufferers."
PILICON
PILE OINTMENT

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Rose of Washington Square" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Little Old New York" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Edison, The Man" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Proud Valley" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Irene" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Mother India" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Woman" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bandhan" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Lapanday" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bharosa" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Narsi Bhagat" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Bramhachari" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Dnyaneshwar" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
NOVELTY—"Alakh Niranjan" Daily at 4, 7and 10 p.m.

New Gujarati Evening Daily

The opening ceremony of the Shah's Printing Press and its new Gujarati Evening daily, "Matrubhumi" will be held to-day (Monday) at 10-30 a.m. at Newspaper House, Sassoon Docks, Colaba.

Dividend For Shree Sajjan Mills Shareholders

The tenth ordinary general meeting of the Shareholders of the Shree Sajjan Mills Ltd., was held on Saturday evening at their Registered Office, Bombay.

The Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 1940, showed a gross profit of Rs. 1,70,557.

Deducting the provision from Rs. 1,08,861, a balance of Rs. 68,861 was left. Adding these to the balance of the last year's profit left after payment of Dividend viz., Rs. 19,473-11-7 the balance in the Profit and Loss Account as at 31st March, 1940 as shown in the balance sheet comes to Rs. 88,334-11-7. The directors recommended to appropriate same as dividend on 12,000 ordinary shares at Rs. 5, per share which was approved and adopted.

BOMBAY WAR PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

Loud speaker Gujerati programme to-day (Monday) is as under:—
11-30 a.m. Recorded Music.
11-35 a.m. News.
11-50 a.m. Recorded Music.
11-55 a.m. "A Clear Lead"—A Talk.
12-00 noon Recorded Music.
12-05 p.m. "Let Hitler do his worst"—A Talk.
5-30 p.m. Recorded Music.
5-05 p.m. Britain's resistance"—A Talk by Mr. H. Desai.
5-10 p.m. Recorded Music.
5-15 p.m. News.
5-30 p.m. Recorded Music.
5-35 p.m. "India and War"—A Talk.
5-40 p.m. Recorded Music.
5-45 p.m. "If we lose . . ."—A Talk.

SECONDARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

A conference of all Secondary teachers of Bombay and Suburbs will be held under the Joint auspices of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' Association and the Bombay North and Suburban Secondary Teachers' Association at 4 p.m. on Saturday the 21st September in the Robert Money School Hall, Bombay under the Chairmanship of Principal K. S. Vakil M. Ed. I.E.S. (Retd.) to consider the D. P. I.'s circular regarding the Terms and Conditions of Service in Non-Government Secondary Schools.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION

The next meeting of the Corporation will be held on Thursday, the 19th inst., at 3 p.m. (B. T.). There will be no meeing to-day (Monday.)

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 16,22,428/0/10. Grand total on Saturday: Rs. 16,69,958/14/1.

FREE HINDUSTANI CLASSES

The Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, writes —

The new session of the Hindustani classes according to the Syllabus of the Wardha Samiti which has been recognised by the Government and other public bodies, has commenced at the following centres :—(1) The Aryan Education Society High School near two Temples, Opera House Tram Terminus, Sunday, from 8-15 to 10-30 a.m. (2) The Indian Education Society Girls' High School, Noor Building, opp. B.B. Dadar, Sunday, 8 to 10 a.m.

About other centres information can be had from the Secretary, Hindi Prachar Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, near Wilson College, Choupatty, Bombay 7.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Telegrams for America marked "Fil I.E By Wire" by the sender will be routed via IRC Imperial only. If not marked "Fil" other Trans-Atlantic routings, namely, IRC Commercial, IRC-French Atlantic Cable or IRC-Western Union cable are also permissible.

A Word Of Caution To Congress

"Politicus" writes:—

The question before the Congress just now is whether or not to launch a Satyagraha campaign as a sequence to its rejection of the Viceroy's offer.

The Viceroy's offer is unsatisfactory and unacceptable no doubt. It stands rejected. But Satyagraha is a different proposition altogether.

Some people may be thinking in terms of 'Britain's difficulty is India's opportunity' and may urge immediate direct action. But the question, even from their point of view, ought to be whether Britain is actually in danger or is only at the doors of a danger. Aeroplane bombing attacks are a difficulty no doubt but invasion would be a greater danger. But it may or may not come. One must make sure of the ground before stepping forth.

The above, however, is a sordid way of dealing with an adversary which we have eschewed all along and besides we have all along been sympathising more with Britain than with her enemy

An opportunity must certainly be seized. But it must occur before it can be seized. There can be several different conceivable methods of seizing an opportunity. In the present case Satyagraha may be only one method and not necessarily the right method of seizing an opportunity. There may be another better one. We cannot rule out any such

So we may not hasten, hasten neither way, abrupt precipitate action nor hurried capitulation. That is the "Word of Caution".

CIVIC ADDRESS TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipal Board's Decision

At the special meeting of the General Board of the Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipality, held on Friday, at the Municipal Office at Ghatkopar, the following resolution was passed :—

"Resolved that as Rashtrapati Maulana Abul Kalam Azad has now come to Bombay, an address of welcome on Behalf of the public of Ghatkopar and Kirol, which was resolved to be presented to him by the General Board on July 24, be now presented to him by this Municipality and the draft address of welcome as received from the Committee appointed for the purpose be and is hereby approved.

"MARCH OF EVENTS"

B. P. C. C.'s Publication

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. announce :—

The Bombay P. C. C. has published a brochure of about 200 pages giving the important war events with reference to India in their chronological order.

All the resolutions of the Working Committee, A.I.C.C. and the plenary session and also the important statements of Mahatma Gandhi, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and other Congress leaders have been recorded in this brochure.

The declarations of the representatives of the British Government have also been included. This is an authentic compilation of the most important historical documents. The book has been prized only one rupee.

The copies can be available at the Congress House as well as at the A.I.C.C. meeting place.

Britain In The Middle-East

It is authoritatively stated that reinforcements are now being sent to the British forces in the Middle East. The numerical weakness of the British forces in the Middle Eastern and African theatres following the defection of France has compelled Britain to play a waiting game. But British tactics have been far from passive. A policy of constant, if minor, land raiding, together with a periodical bombardment of the enemy's points of supply from air and sea, has obviously hampered Marshal Graziani's preparations and given the British forces the immense advantage of a period of delay during which reinforcements could arrive and comparatively raw troops receive further training

Revolt Against Vichy

Moreover, in this interval rising British prestige has given time for the revolt of the French Empire against the Vichy Government to develop. Its momentum continues.

Meanwhile the initiative still lies with the numerically stronger Italian forces in North and East Africa. Further penetration into Kenya was to be expected ever since the fall of Moyale and particularly since the British evacuation of Somaliland has released Italian forces for other fronts, just as it released British forces for other fronts. The loss of Buna itself is not important as the Italians are now faced by a broad stretch of desert which they must cross before advancing into the populous parts of Kenya. The desert is also a handicap to their advance in Libya.

That is one reason for expecting that they will make a special effort on the third possible front in Africa, namely the Sudan, where they are already lodged at Kassala

Milk Products

Western Europe normally has a surplus of milk products which Britain used to purchase, and which should now be available to occupied and unoccupied France without any possibility of interference by the British blockade. It is authoritatively stated British imports of these products totalled approximately 240,000 tons per annum; in addition the pre-war exports of Switzerland, part only of which used to reach Britain, are available.

Boy Run Over By Bus

Krishna Rama Sudaram, aged 10 years, while playing near the taxi stand at Lady Jehangir Road, was knocked down by the B. E. S. T. Bus and met with instantaneous death, on Sunday afternoon. The Bus driver was put under arrest.

BOMBAY & SUBURBAN SECONDARY TEACHERS' MEETING

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Secondary Teachers' and Bombay North and Suburban Secondary Teachers' Associations, a public meeting of all Secondary Teachers in Bombay and Suburbs will be held on Saturday, the 21st inst. at 4 p.m. (Place and the President will be announced later) to consider "Terms and conditions of service in Secondary non-Government schools," with a view to suggest alterations, modifications etc. Copies of the said circular with the proposed amendments will be circulated among secondary teachers in the course of this week.

BOM. PROV. CO-OPERATIVE BANK

The 29th ordinary general meeting of the Bank will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank, in 9, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday, the 21st inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business :—
1. To adopt the report of the Directors and the audited statement of accounts of the Bank for the year ending 30th June, 1940. 2. To declare a dividend. 3. To elect Directors. 4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration. 5. To consider and, if thought fit, to adopt amendments to the Bank's bye-laws as per enclosed statement.

A view of the A. I. C. C. S ardar Patel, Mahatma Gandhi and Acharya Krip alani in the front row.

A view of women visitors.

Shortsightedness Of Br. Statesmanship

The short-sightedness of British statesmanship in its dealings with India was criticised at length by Mr. Annamalai Pillai, speaking at a meeting at Matunga, Bombay, on Sunday night.

The meeting was organised under the auspices of the South Indian Association, and was presided over by Dr. S. Krishnam.

Mr. Pillai said that if only Britain had exercised some foresight in regard to India, India's co-operation in the prosecution of the war could have been ensured by timely recognition of her right to independence.

At this juncture, Gandhiji's leadership was the only way out of the impasse.

Perhaps even now it was not too late for Britain to be fair to India and to enlist her co-operation not only in the prosecution of the war but also in the reconstruction of the world after the war.

Mr. Venkataswamy Naidu, M.L.C., (Madras), stressed the unity of the country despite its superficial dissensions.

Mr. S. Satyamurthi who was to have spoken at the meeting could not be present owing to the A. I. C. C. session

OPENING OF COLLAPSIBLE GATE ON PLATFORM AT DADAR

Mr. Y. A. Ajinkya writes :—

You will please recollect that some time back I sent you the correspondence on the above subject and you were good enough to spare a space in your paper for bringing this matter to light. I am pleased to be able to advise you that the railway officials have now seen justification in opening this gate.

I take this opportunity to express my appreciation for your co-operation in this respect and I assure you that hundreds of my fellow-passengers join with me in this.

We also thank the railway officials for their wise decision.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S CABLE TO KING

BOMBAY, Sept. 15.

Following the bombing of Buckingham Palace the Governor of Bombay has sent the following telegram to His Majesty the King: "With humble duty I desire to convey the thankfulness of this presidency that your Majesties remain unharmed."—A. P.

A.-I. SHIA CONFERENCE

LUCKNOW, Sept. 13.

The 30th annual session of the All-India Shia Conference will be held in Dukoha Saadat, Jullundur District, on September 29 and the following days. The Maharajkumar of Mahmudabad will preside.—A. P.

HANUMAN VYAYAM MANDAL.

The Annual Meeting of the Managing Body of the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal will be held on 22nd September, 1940 at 3 p.m. in the Mandal's Buildings at Amraoti.

Any reference to the details in regard to rules, regulations, reports of Sub-Committees, schemes, publications, correspondence or proceedings of the Executive Committee, etc., may be made by the member of the Managing Body in the Mandal's Office to the General Secretary between 8 to 10 a.m. on 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22nd September.

To-day's Session Of A. I. C. C.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:

The All-India Congress Committee which is holding its session in Bombay will meet to-day ((Monday) at 2 p.m. (S. T.). The proceedings will commence with the singing of "Vande Mataram" song by Mrs. Pirojben Dastur.

Flag Salutation

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, there will be Flag Salutation to-day (Monday) at 8 a.m. (S. T.), in the spacious Maidan of Cotton Green, Sewri, where the A. I. C. C. meeting in now in Session. The Congress President will hoist the National Flag and address the Congress volunteers. The function is public and will be attended by all-India leaders, Congress and other volunteers are requested to be present at the Cotton Green, Sewri at 6-30 a.m.

Karnatak Congress Leader's Address

Under the auspices of the Kannada Sangha and the Karnataka Sangha, the Karnatak members of the All-India Congress Committee will address a meeting at the Asthik Samaj, Matunga at 9-15 p.m. to-day (Monday.)

Address To Pt. Pant

The Himalaya Parvatiya Sangh of Bombay presented an address to Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, ex-Premier of the U. P. at Damodar Thackersey Hall on Sunday.

Pt. Pant To Speak At Thana

Under the auspices of the Thana Town Congress Committee Pandit Govind Ballabh Punt, ex-Premier of U. P. will address a public meeting to be held in the Municipal Vegetable Market Thana to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) on the present political situation

PROGRESSIVE GROUP

Mr. S. Satyamurthi will address the Group on "The Present Political Situation" to-morrow (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. at Greens.

Hospitality Committee

MONGINI'S MEAL SCHEME

The Bombay Hospitality Committee have arranged a scheme in conjunction with Mongini's for the provision of high teas, lunches and dinners to visiting troops, which should prove extremely popular with members of the public anxious to entertain troops but not having accommodation available on the days when the troops happen to be passing through Bombay.

Briefly the scheme works as follows :—

Cards are purchased from Mongini's for the sum of Re. 1, and these cards are signed by the purchaser and sent to the Bombay Hospitality Committee. The Hospitality Committee distribute these cards to visiting troops—each card entitling one soldier to one meal, either high tea, lunch or dinner.

Messrs. Mongini's are supplying meals at cost, and it is hoped that those members of the public who are unable to entertain in their own bungalows will support this scheme.

PROSTRATE for a whole day with GASTRIC PAINS

For over 20 long years, Miss B. C. had suffered with a gastric stomach. Her trouble was a tragedy, a handicap in work and pleasure. "The attack would start suddenly," she writes, "then I would be prostrate, and vomit the whole day. Nothing ever stopped it." But at last, she found the remedy that has brought relief to so many thousands. "I have just finished a bottle of your powder and the relief has been great. Many friends are surprised at the very marvellous result."

MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder always brings this sure relief, because its perfectly balanced alkalis make burning stomach acid harmless as water. Whatever your trouble is — Indigestion, Wind, Flatulence, Biliousness, even the more serious Gastric Ulcer, remember—one spoonful will stop stomach pain. But be sure to see the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on carton and bottle, and the red seal on the carton, before you buy. None other is genuine Maclean Brand. Never sold loose—only in bottles in cartons (powder or tablets). Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1940.

A COMPROMISE

The draft resolution of the Congress Working Committee is fairly reassuring with regard to the question of civil disobedience. But the decision to regard the Delhi offer of conditional co-operation in war effort as having lapsed is regrettable, as it will make an immediate settlement with Britain practically impossible. Let us consider the latter point first. Having revoked the offer, which prevented Gandhiji from guiding the Congress, the resolution now requests him to resume his leadership. If this resolution is adopted by the A.I.C.C. as it is, will it enable Britain, by anything she can do, to ensure the co-operation of the Congress during the war? We fear it will not. Gandhiji will not countenance any co-operation which involves violence. And Congress is not likely to break with him again, after having persuaded him to resume his leadership on the strength of a clear unequivocal promise to follow his creed of non-violent defence. It is true that in the event of a settlement Congress will give considerable moral support to Britain. But only that will not persuade Britain to arrive at any settlement with the Congress, though India's right to independence is just even on the basis of neutrality. The revoking of the Poona offer by itself makes a settlement difficult during the war. Coupling it with the adoption of a virtually out and out non-violent policy of national defence makes a settlement during the war practically impossible. The Congress gives a correct and noble lead to a distracted world by declaring its firm conviction that complete world disarmament and the establishment of a new and juster political and economic order is necessary if the world is not to destroy itself and revert to barbarism. It has shown practical wisdom, while giving expression to this conviction and its determination to adhere to non-violence, in recognizing that in a free India the policy of non-violence will be adhered to only "in so far as this may be possible of application." The Poona resolution also recognised this and thus left room for negotiating a settlement with the Government during the war. It is unfortunate for both the countries that Britain's selfish desire to continue her domination has led to the resolution being allowed to lapse in order to enable Gandhiji to resume his leadership of the Congress.

No Mass Civil Disobedience

As regards civil disobedience, the draft resolution says: "They (Congressmen) can have no ill-will against them (the British) and the spirit of Satyagraha forbids the Congress from doing anything with a view to embarrassing them. But this self-imposed restraint cannot be taken to the extent of self-extinction. The Congress must insist on the fullest freedom to pursue its policy based on non-violence. The Congress has, however, no desire at the present moment to extend non-violent resistance, should this become necessary, beyond what is required for the preservation of the liberties of the people." We would add that the spirit of Satyagraha forbids not only resistance offered "with a view" to ambarrassing the opponent but also aggressive resistance which is sure to cause embarrassment, apart from the motive. The motive behind our Satyagraha is national independence, a righteous motive. But it cannot on that account justify aggressive resistance likely to add to the distress of the opponent also engaged in defending his own national independence. However, we welcome the assurance that Congress has no desire to extend non-violent resistance beyond what may be necessary for self-defence, for the preservation of the liberties of the people. Gandhiji has also given the welcome assurance that even if a struggle is forced on us in vindicating our liberties, it will not be mass civil disobedience.

Honourable Truce

The qualifications to which Congress is subjecting its self-restraint are essential and deserve to be heeded by Government. Self-restraint, as the resolution well puts it, cannot be taken to the extent of self-extinction. If Government wantonly deprive men of their most elementary rights, the necessary resistance is always held honourable. It is particularly so when non-violent. If that causes any embarrassment to Government, they must thank themselves for it. They become responsible for the aggression and its inevitable consequences. What constitutes objectionable deprivation of essential rights will, of course, depend on various circumstances differing in different particular cases. But the general principle laid down by the resolution is sound. With regard, for instance, to volunteer organisations, we cannot understand why they should not be allowed the rights that are readily conceded to bodies like boy scouts. Gandhiji has also claimed the right of preaching non-violence in all spheres including war. Even here there need be no insurmountable difficulty about a fair understanding. Gandhiji has already been publicly preaching complete non-violence in all spheres. There should be no difficulty about others doing likewise in the same spirit. He has announced his intention to see the Viceroy in this connection. Gandhiji is today Britain's best friend. He seeks nothing from her during the war. All that he wants is that the fundamental liberty of the people to express their views freely and fearlessly in accordance with the policy of non-violence should be respected. Any other country similarly placed as India is to-day under British domination but not pledged to non-violence would consider itself fully justified in adopting any means, even to the extent of embarrassing Britain, with a view to regain its freedom. But India, under Gandhiji's guidance, is exercising unique restraint. Let not that restraint be put to too great a strain. India will not tolerate a campaign to crush the Congress. For, as Gandhiji says, if the Congress disappears, the national spirit disappears. Therefore, during the war Gandhiji on behalf of the Congress will ask only this much of the Viceroy that the British people and he will "be able to tell the world that they have given the leaders of the Indian people liberty to preach to their people what they like." We trust they will arrive at an honourable understanding. As there seems to be little prospect of any kind of settlement and as aggressive civil disobedience is practically ruled out during the war, let there be an honourable truce, even on the basis of non-co-operation.

Tension In South-East

International life in the South-east of Europe is not proceeding quite as smoothly as the Axis Powers would desire. The situation is tense, though very mildly. In the first place Russia has for the first time after the Russo-German agreement of a year ago come into open conflict, however minor it may be, with Germany. The Russian demand to be represented on the Danubian Conference from which she was sought to be excluded is a significant development calculated to cause Herr Hitler some headache. Even more serious is the Russo-Rumanian situation. General Antonescu has practically surrendered to the Iron Guard which is now recognised as the only and exclusive State party. The General, it is true, is the "leader" of the party. But for all practical purposes the arrangement amounts to his placing himself as a hostage in the hands of the Iron Guard. Rumania is now one hundred per cent Nazi. And it is in this background that recent exchanges between Rumania and Russia have to be seen. It is true enough that, under the inspiration, perhaps, of Berlin, Rumania is arranging to maintain good neighbourly relations with Russia. But the defiant tone of the earlier communique which was obviously addressed to the S[illegible] without meaning. Herr Hitler and M. Stalin will, of course, see to it that a crisis is not precipitated just yet. But Russo-Rumanian troubles are by no means not over.

Sindh Calamity An All-India Concern

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—

The following printed letter has been circulated by Sri Tarachand D. Gajra and Shri C. T. Valecha:

"We trust you received our previous communication, 'a note on the present state of lawlessness in Sindh.' Herewith follows another one, "economic ruin due to the lawlessness in Sindh.' It is a sad story of silent misery that has befallen those who are migrating without any financial aid from the public of the authorities. Else where such a thing would evoke wide international public support and sympathy. We hope your interest in our province will grow."

★

I take the following from the statement referred to in the letter:—

"Great havoc has been wrought in the economic life of the Province by the present lawlessness in Sindh. The village life is almost at the brink of total ruin. The peasantry whose only property and means of sustenance are the bulls and the milch cattle, find themselves without both on account of depredations by thieves, as thefts of cattle have risen to abnormal proportions. The lot of the cultivator has come to this that he passes the day of toil followed by a night of vigil.

'The Hindus in the villages do not feel themselves strong enough to face thieves and dacoits. Hence they have taken to migrating from smaller villages to bigger villages, and those who are in bigger villages are leaving for urban areas.

With a view to having some idea of this migratory movement, herein below are given figures about one of the 61 Tahsils in Sindh, namely Hyderabad Taluka. These have been collected by Prof. Ghanshyam, M. L. A. (Congress—Hyderabad Rural Constituency). From several villages almost all Hindu families have left, and from most of the remaining ones nearly 50 per cent of the Hindus have migrated.'

Then follow the figures about the migration from 42 villages in the single Tahsil of Hyderabad. Of these all the Hindu families in 17 villages have migrated. Of the rest some villages had only one family left. More than 50 per cent of the families had left all the other villages.

★

The framers of the statement thus comment on the figures:—

"To fully grasp the significance of the above figures it should be borne in mind that Hyderabad Tahsil is in one of the best situated parts of the Province. It is immediately round the District Headquarters while the Hyderabad District itself is the central District of the Province—both the eastern desert boundary and the hilly western border of the Province lying far away. Even the Sukkur District which witnessed the recent abominable atrocities, is far distant from Hyderabad. If that is the state of affairs in the safest part of the Province the extent of migration from villages in the Tahsils in other districts such as Dadu, Jacobabad, Larkana and Sukkur can easily be imagined."

I need not reproduce the other paragraphs of the statement. The whole of it is a dignified and dispassionate narrative of the calamity that has overtaken the Hindus. The narrative shows that it has begun to affect the Muslims also. The Hindus of Sindh are enterprising. They supply the felt wants of the Muslim agriculturists. The two are closely intertwined. Communalism of the virulent type is a recent growth. The lawlessness is a monster with many faces. It hurts all in the end including those who are primarily responsible for it.

★

The writers of the covering letter are right in saying that the Sindh calamity is an All-India concern. It is as much the duty of the Congress as of the Muslim League and the Hindu Mahasabha to deal with the situation in the right spirit. The Government of Sindh will be judged by the manner in which they handle the situation. Nor can the Central Government look on indifferently while a province of India, which is watered by the mighty Indus and which contains the remains of our proud and ancient past, is being devastated by lawlessness which, if not checked in time, may travel beyond the imaginary boundary of Sindh, for what happens in India, whether good or bad, in one part, must ultimately affect the whole of India.

Scope Of "Ahimsa"

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"I AM BEING INUNDATED WITH LETTERS COMPLAINING THAT BY GIVING MY DEFINITION OF 'AHIMSA BEFORE THE POONA CONGRESSMEN, WHO SAW ME RECENTLY AT WARDHA, I HAVE SERIOUSLY CIRCUMSCRIBED THE SCOPE OF 'AHIMSA', WRITES MAHATMA GANDHI IN A NOTE IN THE "HARIJAN".

He adds: These friends forget that my remarks were confined to Congress 'Ahimsa' only. Personally I would not kill insects, scorpions or even snakes. Nor would I under any circumstance take meat. But I may not impose the creed of such 'Ahimsa' on the Congress. The Congress is not a religious institution; it is a political organisation. Its non-violence is limited to human beings. If it were to be further extended, only Hindus and among even them only Vaishnavas and Jains, would be left to participate in it. Millions of Hindus who eat fish and meat would be excluded. My proposition, to my mind, is so simple and straight that I never thought that anybody could object to it."

Mahatma Gandhi continues: My critics should further understand that many Mussalmans have not accepted even the limited 'Ahimsa' of the Congress as their creed, and that the Congress itself has by its Wardha and Poona resolutions so cramped its scope as to render it almost meaningless. It follows, therefore, that any attempt to widen its scope as to include the sub-human species will defeat its purpose. Unlimited 'Ahimsa' will take time to be universalised. We will have ample cause to congratulate ourselves if we learn to substitute the law of love in society for that of the jungle, and if instead of harbouring illwill and enmity in our bosoms against those whom we regard as our enemies we learn to love them as actual and potential friends.

"It should be remembered too that mere 'Jivadaya' (kindness to animals) does not enable us to overcome the "six deadly enemies" within us namely, lust, anger, greed, infatuation, pride and falsehood. Give me the man who has completely conquered self and is full of goodwill and love towards all, and is ruled by the law of love in all his actions, and I for one will offer him my respectful homage even though he be a meat-eater. On the other hand the 'Jivadaya' of a person who is steeped in anger and lust but daily feeds the ants and insects and refrains from killing has hardly anything in it to recommend itself. It is a mechanical performance without any spiritual value. It may even be worse—a hypocritical screen for hiding the corruption within."

Our Readers' Views

Mr. Jinnah's Contradiction

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I read with considerable amusement, in the "Sunday Chronicle," Mr. M. A. Jinnah's contradiction of my report about the proceedings of the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League held last week, which you reproduced in your valuable columns. The "Qaide-Azam" calls the report "mischievous and untrue." I can well understand the first epithet, as any thing that discloses the fact that the Muslim League, which claims to speak in the name of ninety million Indian Muslims, is a body dominated by a clique, is bound to annoy the League Fuhrer, but when he calls my report "untrue" I cannot allow the same to go unchallenged.

I was, however, wondering as to how I could do it in the peculiar circumstance of this case. The meeting in question being held in "camera" and I am bound by the journalistic etiquette of not divulging the source of my information however unimpeachable it may be. I am glad that a local contemporary the "Khilafat Daily", has helped me out of this difficulty by corroborating practically all that I have said in my report in question.

Commenting editorially on the decisions of the Working Committee of the Muslim League the "Khilafat," which, by the way is a staunch supporter of the Muslim League, makes some very pertinent observations. I give below only such of them as corroborate what I had said in my report. Says the "Khilafat":—

(1) Even before the Working Committee met in Bombay we knew that the group of reactionaries which was dying for co-operation with the Government and wanted to join the War Committees unconditionally would triumph this time and that the Muslim League would come to the same decision about the Viceregal offer as was desired by this group. And so it happened. Against the wishes of Mr. Jinnah and in spite of the opposition of Sir Currimbhoy, Raja Sahib Mahmudabad and Begam Mohamed Ali all those resolutions were adopted on which co-operation with the Government could be based. The demand for further clarification of certain points was added only to keep up the show.

(2) That Maulana Hasrat Mohani came down specially to Bombay on the eve of this meeting to impress upon Mr. Jinnah the unwisdom of unconditional co-operation with the Government but "it is to be regretted that the party of Sir Sikandar and the ministrialists dominated over the small group (who opposed co-operation) and Mr. Jinnah had to bow before the majority of his colleagues."

(3) When the Nawab of Mamdot led the deputation of the Punjab Muslim League which waited upon Mr. Jinnah, we knew his object. From the statement that he (the Nawab of Mamdot) issued after his interview with Mr. Jinnah it could be clearly seen that he was tolerating the ban on the War Committees knowing that the ban would be removed at the next meeting of the Working Committee.

And finally:—

(4) "It is generally believed that if Mr. Jinnah had not rescinded the ban on War Committees and a resolution creating hope of co-operating with the Government was not passed then Sir Sikandar and his tribe of ministers and also their followers would have left the Muslim League. That was why the meeting of the Working Committee lasted for three days and did not conclude until this group finally achieved its object."

There are certain other things also in this editorial, by way of advice to the Qaide-Azam but they do not concern my present purpose. I make a present of these revelations to the League Fuhrer and leave it to the judgment of your readers whether my report was "untrue" or otherwise.—Yours, etc.,

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
"Ajmal Daily."

Law Students' Grievance

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is essential for justice that whenever a new decision is taken it should be made known to those who are affected by it, before it is put into effect.

The New LL.B. course was declared and introduced in the year 1938. At that time almost all the students of the 1st LL.B (old course) (both who have passed and failed) had filled their terms in the Junior year of Art, Science, etc. Thus to avail of the New course at that time was the loss of the whole junior year for them. It was inequitable and unreasonable.

To fill the senior year's terms was the other way. But then the student has to pass the degree examination, the 1st LL.B and 2nd LL.B. examinations at the first attempt at each time. This was and is the risk involved. We have not taken that risk. It is imposed upon us. And our simple request is to remove it.

Thus it is obvious that the 1st LL.B students who have failed must get additional chances. And those who have passed must not be left with one attempt at the 2nd LL.B. Along with the aforesaid reason, for them the failing in that examination means the loss of not one year but two years. For joining the New course means an additional year of Chamber attendence.

It is said that the University is awaiting a move by the principals of law colleges. I request the students concerned to represent their grievance to their respective principals and ask them to vote for the above proposal.

Yours, etc.,

B. G. CHAUDHARI.

Ahmedabad,

B. B. & C. I. Time Table

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At present Banks and Commercial Offices in Fort commence business at 10 a.m. It is therefore proper that the staff should arrive at Church Gate sometime between 9-30 and 9-50 a.m. Now, trains arrive at Church Gate every 4 or 5 minutes, but according to the present time-table there is only one train for the Dadar passengers which arrives at Church Gate at 9-35 a.m. The next trains from Dadar ar-

(Continued on page 8, Col. 1)

Frankly Speaking

Axis And Syria

According to Egyptian reports, Axis Powers are making determined efforts to deprive Syria of all means of resistance, so that they may, if possible, use it as a base for their military forces against the Near East as a complement to the Italian bases in the Dodecanese. This is by no means unlikely. And it is also natural that not only Britain but also Turkey should be closely watching developments because they would vitally affect both. But will the Axis Powers succeed? There is no doubt that Vichy has been till now sufficiently subservient to them to accept their dictation in regard to Syria. But what about the local authorities and the army? The report that 95 per cent of the troops are pro-de Gaulle is, of course, exaggerated. But it would not be surprising if the larger part of the army was for him. It might resist Axis orders, and if German efforts against Britain continue with the same lack of success, Syria might openly join General de Gaulle.

No Invasion?

Until Sunday morning at any rate, the Germans had displayed no signs of actually embarking upon their threatened invasion. On the other hand, the Berlin correspondent of a Swiss newspaper reports that Nazi officials have now started spreading a new doctrine to the effect that the invasion of Britain is unnecessary to bring about her defeat. This almost means an abrupt abandonment of a very elaborately planned adventure and, therefore, the report has been accepted with very great reserve indeed. It may well be that the Nazi plans have been seriously disorganised by R.A.F. raids, but the invasion still remains a strong possibility during the next week or so.

Italian Offensive Begins

But whatever the Germans decide finally, the Italians seem to have launched their offensive. For, they are now reported to be moving into Egyptian territory. Activities in Syria and the invitation by Berlin to General Franco had led us to expect that the Italian offensive would be co-ordinated with a variety of Axis moves against the British. The next few days will, however, reveal if this is an isolated action or something more. And even as an isolated action it has undoubtedly produced a critical situation, particularly for Egypt.

Peace Brigade

The All-India Gandhi Seva Sangh is reported to be contemplating the formation of a "Shanti Sena" or Peace Brigade, whose members will devote themselves to the prevention and control of communal disturbances by non-violent means and to the promotion of goodwill and harmony among the various communities. There is no doubt about the need for such a body or about the urgency of starting one. It is also obvious that the members of such a body should be firm believers in undiluted non-violence in the discharge of their duties. But the question is to be carefully considered who should form and control the body. Now that Gandhiji is resuming the leadership of the Congress and the latter has never contemplated any but wholly non-violent policy in dealing with communal problems, it is desirable that the Congress should organise the proposed Peace Brigade, of course, in co-operation with bodies like the Gandhi Seva Sangh.

What Does It Mean

In an interview given to a press representative the other day Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan said: "I am even to-day opposed to the division of India and I do still believe that there should be no division of the country on any communal basis. In the Punjab, for instance, there can be and should be the rule of no one community but the rule of the Punjabees." At the same time he added that the Muslim League resolution itself "did not contemplate any division of India". It appears that Sir Sikandar interprets the League resolution in a way very much his own. This may be because he does not wish to alienate the Sikhs at this time or because he has some inner knowledge of the true scope and object of the Partition scheme. It is certainly significant that the Working Committee of the League, which was asked to frame a detailed constitution, has not yet published any scheme.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT

BERLIN, Sept. 20.

France must pay Germany 20 million Reichsmarks daily from June 25 for the upkeep of the army of occupation according to the French Official Gazette in which a convention is announced between the French Government and the Bank of France by which the Bank advances to the State 50 milliard francs for this purpose.—Reuter.

* * * *

"I", says Comrade M. N. Roy, "appeal for a generous gesture and voluntary co-operation with British democracy holding the last ditches against Fascism."

And, in the intervals of discharging this noble task, snapping a curt "No" through the mouth of Mr. L. S. Amery.

* * * *

Summary of the Working Committee Resolution in two words:- "NOT YET" (with our acknowledgments to *alter ego*.

* * * *

According to a Swiss newspaper the new doctrine which Wilhelmstrasse is sedulously trying to spread is that "the invasion of Britain is unnecessary to bring about her defeat."

What is even more true, because historically so, is that the invasion of Germany is unnecessary to bring about her defeat.

* * * *

The Druse and Syrian leaders, it is reported, are determined to resist all Axis designs on their country.

Possibly, quite possibly. But they have to deal not with the Axis but with Petain's concentration camps.

* * * *

An American paper's Vichy correspondent says that British efforts have captured the admiration of Frenchmen and they feel ashamed that resistance to Germany is a British privilege.

We do hope this feeling does not come to the knowledge of Marshal Petain; otherwise he would intensify his surrender to the Nazis to spite the British.

* * * *

It would appear as if the latest 'communique' from Bucharest was going to give a bellicose turn to the Russo-Rumanian situation.

But do not let us yield to any undue anxiety. M. Stalin and Herr Hitler have, between them, the situation well in hand.

* * * *

"The Soviet Government, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent, "are asking the Russian people to make sacrifices in working hours and in their standards of life *comparable to those demanded of people more directly menaced by the Nazi-Fascist menace*". (our italics).

Are they in those words?

* * * *

German authorities have forbidden Belgians to hear London or other foreign broadcasts.

This order is much more helpful than anything the British Ministry of Information has done.

* * * *

The claim that London is being bombed in retaliation for raids of Berlin is characterised by a Californian paper as a "silly excuse."

The journal is only being complimentary to the Nazis.

* * * *

LOCAL NEWS ITEM.

A husband, charged with wilful trespass into his wife's room, was acquitted at the Girgaum Police Court, Bombay, on Saturday The Court, in passing orders, observed: "The complainant appears to be a woman who is more than a match for her husband. Much as we wish to proceed against her for instituting false proceedings, we are not inclined to do so only because she is a woman."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

An industrious person seldom has a busy tongue.

Some people say that they do as they please—but do they?

Figures may not lie, but statisticians occasionally get their dates mixed.

Many a man would feel like a fish out of water if by any chance he should get out of debt.

A man never really knows the value of a rupee until he is followed by a persistent collector.

Nothing is calculated to make a woman more furious than to arrive at a meeting place ten minutes late only to find that the other party has not yet arrived.

FIERCE BATTLE OVER CENTRAL LONDON

(Continued from page 1)

another fierce battle developed over central London. This time nothing could be seen through cloud. Intermittent machine-gun fire could be heard for some ten minutes and there were two explosions, evidently from bombs jettisoned by a harassed raider.

ST. PAUL'S STILL UNDER MENACE

For the first time in very many years no service was held in St. Paul's Cathedral to-day. It is still under the menace of the time bomb which fell on Wednesday. The hope is growing that this may prove to be a dud but no risks are being taken. Nearby residents remain evacuated and every way leading to the Cathedral is barricaded.

Instead of the usual worshippers this morning, there were only steel helmeted members of a bomb disposal squad strolling near the railings.—Reuter.

NO CASUALTIES: THIRD ATTACK ON PALACE.

There were no casualties. This was the third bombing attack on the Palace.

It is understood that two heavy bombs and a number of small incendiaries were aimed on the Palace.

Few Casualties And Slight Damage In London Raids On Saturday

LONDON, Sept. 15.

Preliminary reports indicate that last night's damage and casualties in the London area were again less than in the earlier night attack, states an Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security Communique.

A bomber made an intermittent attack but a few penetrated into Central London area. Most of the bombs were dropped in suburbs and outlying areas in two of which blocks of houses were hit. Some damage was done in the city where a fire was started and is now under control.

FEW CASUALTIES.

Several houses were badly damaged by high explosive bombs in a Midland town. There was only a small number of casualties, some of which being fatal. Reports from other areas indicate that damage was slight and casualties very few.

DAY'S PROFIT AND LOSS.

It is now known that seven more enemy aircraft were shot down by our fighters yesterday, making the days total eighteen—two by anti-aircraft gunfire and one by fighters before dawn and fifteen by fighters during the day.

Nine British fighters were lost, of which six pilots are safe.

SLIGHT DAMAGE.

When the last of last night's alarms terminated it was known that a number of high explosive and incendiary bombs had been dropped, mostly on the eastern and northern fringes of London, and some damage had been caused. Early reports indicate, However, that the damage done throughout the night was slight compared with the past weeks night raids and casualties were few.

18TH CENTURY GLASS DAMAGED.

An eighteenth century glass in a west window of Westminster Abbey was damaged in a recent air-raid. Only a few small squares were broken and can easily be replaced. —Reuter.

DETAILS OF 4TH AND 5TH RAID WARNINGS

6th Warning Sounded On Saturday At 8-01 p.m.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

A fourth air raid warning was given in London area at 5-19 p.m. (G.M.T.) and all clear at 6-14 p.m.

During the fifth warning which was sounded at 6-49 p.m., a big formation of German planes passed at great speed high over the London area. They did not appear to drop any bombs and no guns opened fire.

In the fourth raid on London enemy planes dropped bombs close to a bridge. During the same raid watchers in London area saw a plane shot down.

About seven bombs were dropped at a South-east coast town to-day, by a German raider, being chased out to the sea by a British plane. A number of people were injured when one bomb hit a shop and some blind persons were hurt when another dropped near their house. It is believed that the plane was brought down in the sea. Five bombs were dropped at another South-east coast town, and there was damage to property. Only one fatal casualty, however, is reported although several people received minor injuries.

An Air Ministry 'communique' states: "Two enemy bombers were shot down by anti-aircraft guns in the early hours of the morning —that is during the night attacks. This makes three during the night. Six more enemy aircraft have been shot down by our fighters during to-day in addition to two already announced in an earlier communique.

11 AIRCRAFT SHOT DOWN UPTO 7-30 P.M.

The total of enemy aircraft destroyed, reported upto 7-30 p.m. (G.M.T.) is 11 since midnight. Four of our fighters were lost but one pilot is safe."

SIXTH WARNING

The all-clear was sounded at 8-01 p.m. (G.M.T.) followed by a sixth warning at 8-30 p.m. (G.M.T.)

The all-clear again sounded at 8-52 p.m. (G.M.T.)

RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF.

About 300 Nazi bombers and fighters, approaching from the South East coast, made a desperate effort to reach London, during two afternoon alarms. They were driven off by British fighters without, so far as is known, dropping bombs. A witness described the battle, during the second afternoon raid, as "the biggest that ever happened here". It is estimated about 200 planes were engaged in fierce battles above the clouds. It is now known that bombs fell in the London area during the third warning of the day, and a small fire was started. There were some casualties, a bomb also hit the railings enclosing a church in the London area and shattered the windows in the vicinity. 75 people in the crypt of the church were all marshalled safely away. The church was built in the year of the battle of Waterloo.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

(Delayed in transmission.)

Aerial commotion continued intermittently all night with apparently similar results to previous night's raid. Few raiders reached central area upto 03-30 G.M.T. (early Saturday morning), but occasionally one or two planes would make a determined drive across the metropolis and for ten minutes the air would become overcharged with whirling shell bursts.

PLANES TURNED BACK.

The small rapid firing guns, medium and big guns, contributed to the barrage which seemed to turn the planes back and follow them out. For a space shrapnel would descend hail-like clinking and clanking on the roofs and streets and a lull would again descend in which guns muttered sullenly in the distance.—Reuter.

RAID WARNING ON SUNDAY MORNING

Change In Nazi Air Strategy

LONDON, Sept. 15.

After midnight had passed for the first time for a week with no enemy aircraft heard overhead, London had another air-raid warning at 00-20 a.m. (G.M.T.).

During the strange night lull since the last all-clear was sounded, the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security issued a detailed communique, dealing with enemy attacks up to afternoon. This stated that throughout the morning enemy aircraft kept up a series of attacks and bombs were dropped on the London area, South-East England and East Anglia. One South Coast Town Hall and Hospital were hit, and in several other places houses and buildings were damaged. The casualties both in London and elsewhere were very slight.

In the early afternoon bombs were dropped on South-West London but with very little damage. Several south coast towns were subjected to random bombing. The damage and casualties were slight except at Brighton where several people were killed and a number injured, at Eastbourne where considerable damage was done to houses and there were some casualties.

High explosive bombs were dropped on a town in North-West England, and severe damage was done in and near industrial buildings. Two further attacks were made in the London area during the afternoon in which a church in south-west area was hit.

Fuller reports of these afternoon attacks are awaited. The indications are that no extensive damage has been caused in London to-day, and the number of casualties has not been heavy

CHANGE IN NAZI AIR STRATEGY

Reuter's air correspondent writes that the apparent change in Nazi air strategy yesterday when the enemy resumed fullest day activity was shown to be misleading by reports of large formations once again attacking Britain before dusk to-day. Having lost nearly 2,000 bombers and fighters since the battle of Britain began, it was thought possible that the Luftwaffe was to be used sparingly in daylight and in bigger force at night.

It is now clear that he used the night tactics for day raiding in sending over a single aircraft, taking full advantage of the cloud cover, only temporarily. Germany's hope that with either relay or mass raiders by day she can "wear down" the R. A. F. and with terror raiders at night bring about the "downfall" of London is far from being fulfilled.

Germany must return to big formations as she did to-day—and take the consequences—if she is to attempt an invasion this week-end or next week or the week after.

TWO MASS ATTACKS

The continued strength of the R. A. F. resistance is borne out by the Air Ministry News Service amplifying the latest communique. Dealing with raids on London, this afternoon, the News Service states that in the hope of beating the fighter and gun defences, the Germans sent over two mass attacks in quick succession. Most of the raiding bombers with their hordes of protecting fighters, crossed the coast five miles high. Although helped by a screen of low clouds, only a few bombers managed to penetrate to Central London. As they flew over Kent Sussex and Surrey their path to London was often cut off by our fighters.

Some of the bombers tried to reach the metropolis by creeping up the Thames Estuary but were driven off by anti-aircraft gunners. A Spitfire Squadron engaged a formation of Messerschmitt fighters and sent two of the Messerschmitts crashing on land near Maidstone and a third into the sea. Hardly had this attack been driven off, when a second wave of 150 bombers and fighters approached the South-East coast and as they passed over Dover began to spread out fanwise. Two formations of bombers headed towards London followed by a fighter escort.—Reuter.

R. A. F. RAIDS ON GERMANY

(Continued from page 1)

shortly after midnight and repeated hits were obtained on tidal basins, on a railway yard inside the docks and large buildings on three sides of the commercial dock. Many heavy explosions were seen within the target area.

At Calais, barges in the Carnot Basin and in the West Basin were wrecked by direct hits. Bursts were seen in many parts of the tidal harbour, on dock buildings and railway sidings and junctions at the southern end of the harbour.

ANTWERP HARBOURS RAIDED

A strong force of raiders attacked docks and harbours at Antwerp where large numbers of barges were sighted in the middle of the river alongside a canal and in the docks leading down to the river. Salvoes of high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on these targets as well as on docks and quays.

During the previous afternoon bomber forces successfully attacked a number of barges moored in the river at Ijsselmond and a convoy of six or seven tankers, each of about 2,000 tons, which were sighted off the end of the mole at Zeebrugge. In the attack on the convoy direct hits were scored on one vessel which exploded in a mass of flames and a cloud of dense black smoke.—Reuter.

The Berlin News Agency states that last night British bombers flew over Germany.

FIVE MILLION FOR BR. AIRCRAFT

LONDON, Sept. 15.

The Ministry of Aircraft Production announces with gratitude that gifts from the public in Britain and Overseas for purchase of aircraft have reached a total of £5,047,000.—Reuter.

Five Volunteers Arrested

NAINITAL, Sept. 15.

Five volunteers have been arrested here under the Defence of India Rules while parading on the "flats".—A. P.

Raider Formations Broken Up

LONDON, Sept. 15.

About 400 German planes were believed to have crossed the east coast heading for London. Thirty-six enemy planes flew in formations of six over south-east England and were immediately engaged by anti-aircraft guns. The first two squadrons broke up. One of the planes dived to the ground and two parachutes floated gently down after the crew had bales out

Two planes from another squadron surrounded by bursting shells were also seen to fall to earth, evidently as a result of anti-aircraft fire.—Reuter.

How To Improve Management Of Waqfs

SUGGESTIONS MADE BY ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM

At a meeting held at the Anjuman-i-Islam the following report of the Hon. Secretaries on the Mussalman Waqf Act was read:—

The Mussalman Waqf Act passed in the year 1923, provided that all Waqfs should file an audited statement of accounts with the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court but no other requirements were laid on Waqfs. This Act was considerably amended by the Mussalman Waqfs (Bombay Amendment) Act 1935. Before the amendment Act there was no provision of Law under which the defaulting trustees of a Waqf could be called upon to file accounts. The only way of enforcing the provisions of the Act was by taking criminal proceedings which were prolonged expensive and cumbersome. The Court has now power to call upon any defaulting Mutuwalli to file accounts and to fix a time within which the statement should be filed. The question whether a Waqf is a Waqf to which the provisions of the Act applied could also not be determined by the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court formerly. Under the amendment the Chief Judge can decide such a question either on his "own motion or upon the application of any person claiming to have an interest in the Waqf"

The amendment does not require any further information to be filed than was formerly required but it is now provided that a Register of Waqfs should be prepared giving a summary of the particulars filed.

A Waqf Administration Fund has also been formed. Every Waqf must contribute at rates ranging from 3 per cent. to 1 per cent. of their annual income to the Fund. The Fund is to be applied towards the charges of

(a) registration, superintendence, administration and control of Waqfs, (b) maintenance of the Registers of Waqfs, (c) the scrutiny and audit of accounts of Waqfs, (d) the institution and defence of suits and proceedings relating to Waqfs, (e) generally for the purpose of the Act. The Waqf Administration Fund is under the control and management of the Chief Judge.

WAQF COMMITTEE

In order to advise and assist the Chief Judge a Waqf Committee has been constituted. This consists of some 12 members two of whom are elected by the Mutuwallis themselves. This Committee can only function if a matter is referred to it by the Chief Judge. The Chief Judge may ask the Committee for advice, opinion, enquiry, report or recommendation and this may relate to

(a) the conduct or fitness of a Mutuwalli, (b) making a scheme for a Waqf, (c) application of the funds of the Waqf.

On receiving the report of the Waqf Committee the Chief Judge may pass the necessary orders.

The Chief Judge may also authorise one or more members of the Waqf Committee to bring suits against defaulting Mutuwallis and the costs of such suits would be paid out of the Waqf Administration Fund.

The Chief Judge has also been given the following additional powers:—

(a) to direct a member of the Waqf Committee to inspect the accounts of any Waqf, (b) employ and pay special persons for the purposes of the Waqf Act, (c) order special audits of Waqf Accounts. Finally the Act provides for the publication of a list of Waqfs and the accounts of the Waqf Administration Fund.

Though the Act was passed in 1935 the Rules under the Act were published only in January, 1937 i.e., about a year and a half thereafter. Besides providing for elections of the members of the Waqf Committee the rules also contain forms in which the Waqf accounts are to be filed, the form for maintaining the Waqf register and the form in which the list of Waqfs is to be published.

APPOINTMENT OF WAQF COMMITTEE

As stated above it took Government about one and a half years to frame and publish the rules under the Waqf Act. They appear to have been so exhausted with this effort that it took them another two years (from 4th January, 1937 to 21st December, 1938) to appoint the Waqf Committee for the City of Bombay. It is significant of the apathy of the members of the Muslim community that hardly any protest was raised by them to this delay. It was in fact ultimately due to the efforts of the Bombay Muslim Women's Education Committee, the body founded by the late Mrs. Faiz B. Tyabji, M.L.A., and of which she was the Chairman, that the Bombay Waqf Committee was formed at the end of 1938. Had it not been for the efforts of that body the Committee might perhaps not have come into existence for another year.

In examining its provisions it should be borne in mind that the sole object of passing the Act and framing the rules is to ensure the efficient and honest management of Waqfs. For the attainment of that object two means may be employed:—

1. Some official or authority may be appointed whose duty it would be to enforce such efficient and honest management. In order to enable such Officer to exercise the necessary supervision it would be necessary to require all Waqfs to file their accounts in his office.

2. By bringing public opinion to bear on Trustees and thus force them to reform themselves. Such public opinion would be created by and act through the publication of the accounts and detailed particulars of the Waqfs managed by them.

We are clearly of the opinion that of the two means mentioned above the second is not only the more powerful but it is the only healthy one. For it is obvious that an attempt to force honesty and efficiency on trustees through the action of a paid official is very likely only to increase the evil by making trustees resort to more astute means for avoiding and cheating the Law. Besides the first means of improving the administration of the Waqfs can only act after the evil has been already done, that is the mismanagement or misappropriation has already taken place. On the other hand if a strong and powerful public opinion is created on the question of Waqfs, then mismanagement will soon disappear and the self-respect of the community will increase.

The Waqf Act has only employed the first of the two means in a very inefficient manner. It is true that the Chief Judge has been given various powers of superintendence over Waqfs But the Chief Judge with his ordinary judicial and administrative work in the Small Cause Court cannot be expected to exercise detailed supervision of the Waqfs. Further though the Chief Judge can take action against defaulting trustees in theory on his own initiative, in practice the Chief Judge will not move except on the application of some person, who not only collects and furnishes all the information necessary for the Chief Judge to proceed, but who also agrees initially to bear the costs of the proceedings himself. We say initially, because the Judge has the power to order the costs ultimately out of the Waqf Administration Fund. There is of course always the risk of the Judge being of the opinion that they should not be so paid but should be borne by the applicant himself. It is clear, therefore, that the number of persons who would come forward to do such public service would be few, and this is borne out by the fact that since the formation of the Waqf Committee not a single proceeding has been taken against any Trustees

For public opinion to act on Trustees it is necessary

(a) that complete and detailed particulars of all Waqfs (not merely their accounts but also their objects and the manner in which those objects have been fulfilled) should be filed in the Small Causes' Court. (b) that the information so filed should be widely published so that it might become the subject of discussion and criticism amongst the Muslim public.

INSUFFICIENT INFORMATION

By Section 6 Q of the Waqf Act it is provided that a list of Waqfs and a statement of the sums standing to the credit of the Waqf Administration Fund should be published annually in the Government "Gazette". Rule 25 of the Waqf Rules prescribes the form in which this is to be published.

This form gives the following particulars:—

(1) Name of Waqf, (2) Taluka or Village in which the Waqf is situated, (3) Details of the property of the Waqf, (4) The name of the Mutuwalli, (5) Amount paid to the Waqf Administration Fund.

This information is quite insufficient. No particulars are given of the objects of the Waqfs, of their income and of the manner in which such income has (or has not) been applied towards such objects. Not even the names of all the Mutuwallis (where there are more than one) are to be given but apparently it is sufficient if the name of any one Mutuwallis is published though there might be ten or twelve Mutuwallis. The addresses of the Mutuwallis are not set out so that they could be approached. It is indeed difficult to understand what the object of publishing merely the names of the Waqfs and of the Villages where the property is situated and the name of any one of the Mutuwallis can be nor can it be easily understood why it is necessary that the amount subscribed to the Waqf Administration Fund should be annually published when other information of far greater importance is left out. Even the Register of Waqfs kept under section 6D of the Act and rule 14 of the Rules contains many more particulars. In its representation addressed to Government dated 26th October, 1938 the Muslim Women's Education Committee had suggested that all the particulars contained in the Register of Waqfs should be published instead of merely the particulars prescribed under Sec. 6C. The particulars entered in the Register of Waqfs are the following:—

1. A description of the Waqf property, 2. Gross annual income, 3. Gross income for the preceding five years, 4. Government Revenue and cesses payable, 5. Expenses incurred for collection of income, 6. Income set apart for

1, Salary of Mutuwalli, 2, Religious purposes, 3. Charitable purposes, 4. Other purposes.

7. Name of Mutuwalli, 8. Survey Nos. and area of property if immovable, 9. Approximate value of property, 10 Details of alienations, 11 Names and addresses of Trustees.

Nos. 1 and 8 and Nos. 7 and 11 are partly repetitions. Thus Government have not only been grossly dilatory in introducing and putting into effect the necessary legislative and executive measures, but even the little that has been done, has been very slipshod. The most important item in the above list of particulars is no. 6. But we think that the particulars in that item should be expanded and divided into the following subheads:—

INCOME SET APART BY THE TRUST-DEED

Object	
(1) Salary of Mutuwalli	Rs.
(2) Religious purposes	Rs.
(3) Charitable purposes	
(a) Educational	Rs.
(b) Medical Relief	Rs.
(c) Relief of poverty	Rs.
(d) Other Charitable purposes	Rs.
(4) Other purposes	Rs.
Total	Rs.

EXPENDITURE ACTUALLY INCURRED DURING THE YEAR

Object	
(1) Salary of Mutuwalli	Rs.
(2) Religious purposes	Rs.
(3) Charitable purposes	
(a) Educational	Rs.
(b) Medical Relief	Rs.
(c) Relief of poverty	Rs.
(d) Other Charitable purposes	Rs.
(4) Other purposes	Rs.
Total	Rs.

If all the above information is widely published it will be a strong deterrent to trustees from sleeping over their duties. Actual dishonesty it is probably impossible to remove.

We therefore think that Government should immediately amend the Waqf Rules so that all the above mentioned information is annually published. We are informed that no amendment of the Act is necessary but if any such amendment is required it should be made. Copies of the Government "Gazette" in which this information is published should be sent free of charge to all persons and institutions interested in Waqfs and the cost of the publication and despatch should be met if necessary, out of the Waqf Administration Fund.

REDUCE CONTRIBUTION

The Waqf Administration Fund Accounts show that the annual income is about Rs. 23,000 and the expenditure on the present staff is about Rs. 2,700 per year. The cost of collecting and arranging additional information will no doubt increase this expenditure; but it could hardly increase beyond Rs 10,000. The rates of contribution by Waqfs could therefore be safely diminished by one half. This will be a great relief to Waqfs who are already suffering heavily under the 10 per cent. Urban Immovable Property Tax.

Another way of increasing the annual income of the Fund without raising the rates of contribution is to make the Waqf Act also applicable to those trusts which have had schemes framed for them by the Court. It is difficult to understand why Waqfs in respect of which schemes have been framed are exempted from filing their accounts. Is it suggested that Trustees of Scheme Waqfs are more honest and more efficient than those of non-scheme Waqfs? We think that the most pressing reform now needed is to make the provisions of the Waqf Act immediately applicable to Scheme Waqfs also. If all Waqfs are brought within the Act the income of the Waqf Administration Fund will increase and it will become possible to reduce the rates of contribution. But this will be only one of the advantage gained. The information as to the management, administration and assets of Waqfs which is now very meagre will become complete and there will be the same supervision and check exercised on scheme Waqfs as will be exercised on non-scheme Waqfs.

It is significant that during the last year (1st April 1939—31st March, 1940) eleven Waqfs got themselves exempted from filing accounts in the Small Cause Court on the ground that schemes for the Waqfs had been framed by the High Court. Some of these were very large Waqfs. There is no reason to believe that any of these Waqfs had their schemes framed for the sole purpose of getting exemption from filing their accounts or from contributing to the Waqf Administration Fund. Yet it cannot be doubted that that consideration must have largely weighed with trustees who have had Schemes framed. The cost of framing a scheme is not more than the annual contribution to the Waqf Administration Fund of some of the larger charities; and it might be well thought worth while to incur this expense and avoid expenditure on what at present might seem to be a futile purpose.

University Senate Elections

SUPPORT PROF. K. T. SHAH'S CANDIDATURE

The term of five years for which Mr. K. T. Shah was elected to the Senate from the Registered Graduates' Constituency expires this month. Mr. Shah is seeking re-election and we write this to ask for the general support of the body of registered graduates for his candidature. It is not necessary to expatiate on the ability and the qualifications of Mr. Shah. His standing in academic and public life is very considerable and his experience and attainments varied. Of his public activities we may refer to only the two latest—his being Chairman of the Bihar Educational Re-organisation Committee, and Honorary General Secretary to the National Planning Committee—to enforce our plea. During all the years of his membership of the Senate of the University of Bombay Mr. Shah has taken a most active part in the conduct of University affairs; and his contribution as an acute, informed and non-partisan critic has been of the greatest value. It would, in our opinion, be a great loss if the University were to lose the services of Mr. Shah. We, therefore, earnestly and confidently commend Mr. Shah's candidature and hope that it will receive wide support throughout the constituency.

Only two more days remain for sending in the Voting Papers duly filled in to the University.

Chunilal V. Mehta,	Krishnalal M. Jhaveri,	J. R. Gharpure,
P. C. Bharucha,	S. A. Brelvi,	N. M. Shah,
J. A. Collaco,	R. D. Karmarkar,	G. S. Mahajani,
M. D. D. Gilder,	Jayashri N. Raiji.	V. K. Joag,
D. D. Karve,	D. R. Gadgil,	Jivraj N. Mehta,
		V. K. R. V. Rao.

NIZAM STATE RAILWAYMEN'S GRIEVANCES

Conference Appeal For Recognition Of Union

(From Our Correspondent)

Secunderabad (By Mail),

The first session of the Nizam's State Railwaymen's Conference was held on August 17 under the presidentship of Mr. Mir Akbar Ali Khan, when some of the leaders of the State Congress were present.

Welcoming the delegates and visitors, Mr. J. Manaseeh, Chairman of the Reception Committee said:

"Our Railwaymen in general, are still in the same condition as they were a decade ago. About 1,200 poorly paid workmen were retrenched at a time when earnings were on the rise and in violation of the assurances that had been previously given by the President of the Railway Board and the former Agent.

"The Administration changed its attitude towards the Employees' Union simply because the Union would not betray the interests of the workers and for voicing their cause. The grievances of the employees can be easily redressed, but unfortunately they are there for the last ten years.

Mr. Akber Ali Khan delivering his presidential address said:—

I notice that you have a Trade Union of your own which has been trying to serve your cause for the last ten or twelve years. Lately some differences seem to have arisen between the Union and the Administration as regards the terms on which the Union is to be recognised by the Administration. I have not been able to study this controversy in all its aspects, but I know that there are some Railway Administrations even elsewhere which have not recognised Railway Labour Unions. I suggest that the Government, instead of nominating non-employees, should merely exercise the right of veto with respect to a list provided by the Union.

From the literature supplied to me, I also notice that there has been a good deal of misunderstanding about the Service Agreement as well. The fundamental point to bear in mind is the fact of the State, not any Company, being your employer. This makes a lot of difference, and makes it easier for an atmosphere of trust to be created which you could fully utilise.

SIMLA.—The "United Press" learns that the Executive of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha will meet in Bombay on September 21. Dr. B. S. Moonje, Acting President of the Mahasabha, leaves Simla on September 18 for Delhi "en route" to Bombay, reaching there on the morning of September 21. —United Press.

EFFECT OF WAR ON SHIPPING

Bombay Port Trust Report

How the War has affected shipping activity is revealed in the administration Report of the Bombay Port Trust for the year ending 1939-40.

The following are important extracts from the Report.—

The original estimate of the income of the Port for the financial year 1939-40 on General Account was Rs. 230.04 lakhs. This was increased to Rs. 236.46 lakhs in the revised estimates owing to the expansion of the volume of imports and exports which then became apparent, the principal commodities contributing to the expansion under imports being sugar, rice, twist and yarn, motor cars and lorries, oilmanstores, vegetable oils and chemicals and drugs and under exports, cotton raw, groundnuts, kerosene oil, fuel oil, coal and wool. During the remaining three months the expansion continued with the result that the income actually earned amounted to Rs. 242.46 lakhs

The original expenditure estimate of Rs. 229.27 lakhs was raised to Rs. 234.01 lakhs in the revised estimates to provide for the expansion of trade and increase in taxation due to the levy of the Urban Immovable Property Tax. The actual expenditure during the year, however, amounted to Rs. 230.38 lakhs an increase of only Rs. 1.11 lakhs on the original estimate and a saving of Rs. 3.63 lakhs on the revised estimate. The year thus closed with a surplus of Rs. 12.08 lakhs which has been transferred to the Revenue Reserve Fund.

CARGO

The cargo handled at the Docks and Bunders amounted to 5,325,000 tons, an increase of 229,000 tons as compared with the previous year. Imports accounted for about 63 per cent and exports 37 per cent. of the total tonnage. The increase in tonnage was equivalent to 4.5 per cent.

The fumigation of American cotton imported into India through this Port was continued throughout the year, 46,714 bales having been imported as compared with 20,052 bales and 500 bags American cotton seeds in the previous year.

VESSELS.

Vessels which entered the docks or were berthed at the Harbour Walls (excluding ferry steamers) totalled 1,797 with an aggregate tonnage of 5,200,545 net register as against 1,862 vessels with a tonnage of 5,041,888 in the preceding year.

The Ballard Pier berth was used by 168 vessels during the year, the largest being the S. S. "Britannic" of 26,943 gross tonnage and 684 feet in length. 300 postal and passenger trains were run to and from the station, connecting with the incoming and outgoing mail steamers and other large passenger liners. The additional passenger berth on the Alexandra Dock Harbour Wall accommodated 56 vessels.

As compared with the previous year, the Bunder revenue was down by about Rs 55,000 on account of unfavourable trade conditions arising from the war. There was on the other hand an appreciable increase in the Land revenue, the total for the year being Rs. 47,65,414 as against Rs. 47,27,297 for the preceding year.

In regard to the Land Estates, there was an increased demand for godown accommodation due mainly to export restrictions on account of war which hampered the normal clearance of goods. The demand for new leases, for industrial and storage purposes, was extraordinary and constituted a record for the last many years.

DECREASE IN TRADE

The value of the trade of the Port as shown in the Customs returns, exclusive of Government transactions, was Rs. 138 crores, as compared with 145 crores in the previous year, a decrease of about 5 per cent.

PASSENGERS.

The number of passengers who arrived at or left the Port during the year under review (exclusive of passengers by country craft) were 269,669 (Inward) and 265,131 (Outward).

London Victims' Fund

SYDNEY, Sept. 15.

A public meeting is being held here to-morrow to inaugurate a fund for the assistance of British air-raid victims. It is hoped to raise £250,000.—Reuter.

The Half-Column
By "Dim"

Apropos Winston Churchill's career, I have had an interesting letter from Lt-Col. Coote who is uncertain about Mr. Churchill's having been in the Indian Army—or more precisely in the 31st Punjab Infantry. I looked up "Who's Who" on this point and it clearly says: "served, attached 31st Punjab Infantry with Malakand Field Force 1897 (despatches, medal with clasp)". Col. Coote feels that Churchill's outlook would never have developed as it did, if he had so served. However, there seems to be little doubt about Mr. Churchill's early attachment to the Indian Army. What is more interesting, however, is that Col. Coote, who is striving hard to understand the Indian problem and to explain it to his fellow-countrymen, is writing a book, which he intends to call "Brother India". The title sounds very promising and if the book lives up to it, it should be a great success.

While handling "Whos Who" I looked at some of the old friends whose lives fascinated me in some way or the other. They are the high lights of the book viz, Osbert Sitwell's account of himself. It is worth reproducing here for those who may not have seen it. It reads: "Sitwell, Osbert poet, playwright, novelist; writer of essays; born 3 Arlington Street, W., 6 Dec. 1892: eldest son of Sir George Sitwell q.v.; brother of Edith and Sachervell Sitwell, q. v. Educ; during the holidays from Eton. Grenadier Guards, 1913-19; deeply interested in any manifestation of sport; founded the Renishaw Park Golf Club, 1913; Whiston Golf Club 1914; played against Yorkshire Cricket Eleven (left-handed) when 7 years old; was put down for M.C.C. on day of birth by W. G. Grace, but has now abandoned all other athletic interests in order to urge the adoption of new sports such as Pelota, Kif-Kif, and the Pengo (specially the latter); spent the winter of 1927-28 in the Sahara studying the same; founded Rememba Bomba League, 1924; reconstituted it Nov. 1927; interested in all matters of currency and advocates return to gold standard at lower rate and the shutting of the Stock Exchange for 5 days out of... recreations: entertaining the rich and charity generally. Tel. Address: Pauperloo."

The man has a sense of humour.

B. B. & C. I. Time Table

(Continued from page 6)

rive at Church Gate at 9-54 and 10 a.m. respectively, which are not convenient for those who are required to attend before 10. The train arriving at Church Gate at 9-40 a.m. is no good as it leaves Dadar earlier than the one arriving at 9-35. Now I ask the Railway Authorities just to pause and think whether the one train is able to meet the traffic of to-day's Dadar. This train arrives at Dadar at 9-22 and is already fully packed up by passengers from stations north of Dadar. The Dadar passengers hardly get room to stand up.

The Railway authorities should study the situation carefully and do something for hundreds of passengers who are at present suffering great hardship. They should give up all their time old ideas of treating Dadar of minor importance and should make all fast trains halt at Dadar.—Yours, etc.,
P. R. RAJE.

Beggar Relief

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—"Social Worker" has done a social-service in writing about the inconvenience of transmitting small amounts to Beggar Relief Funds. A gentleman who visited the Chembur Home of the Children's Aid Society has already made a suggestion for putting up "Collection Boxes" with posters in different languages at reliable and convenient places (in visitors' Book). Collection of money, installation of boxes, etc., can also be entrusted to any associations already existing for social service in different localities. This will mean more result with little expense. The gentleman has so far not heard anything about his suggestion. The facts speak for themselves and do not need comment. We hope that this work will now be speeded up.—Yours, etc.,
"A WELL WISHER".

U. S. CONSCRIPTION BILL

Passed By Both Houses

WASHINGTON, September 14.

The Conscription Bill was finally passed by the Congress in a compromise version and sent to the White House for the President's signature. The first 75,000 conscripts are expected to be called up on 1st November.

ADDITIONAL DEFENCE APPROPRIATION

Shortly after the Bill was passed, President Roosevelt sent the Congress a request for an additional defence appropriation of 1,734,000,000 dollars. This includes a sum of 25 million dollars to launch the conscription scheme.

SELECTION OF CONSCRIPTS

The conscripts will be selected from approximately sixteen and a half million men between the ages of 21 and 25 whose registration for military service is required by the Bill. The Bill also provides for the conscription of industry to the extent that Government may take over factories on a rental basis whenever such a step is considered necessary and there are defence orders to be filled.

REPRESENTATIVES PASS BILL

The House of Representatives passed the Bill by 232 votes against 124, after the Senate had passed it earlier to-day by 47 against 25 votes.—Reuter.

"THIS IS AMERICA'S HELL!"

U. S. Newspapers Want Their Country On Britain's Side

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.

"We think this country should be actively on England's side," declares "Cleveland Plaindealer" and adds "We believe that liberty lies in that direction, that loyalty to freedom does and all principles embodied in our sacred Bill of Rights point the same way."

"Charlotte Observer," North Carolina, declares "This is America's suffering which British are enduring. This is America's hell through which they are passing."—Reuter.

Air Engines For U. S. Govt.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

It is officially announced that the United States Government contract with the Packard Motor Company for the manufacture of Rolls-Royce Aero engines has now been awarded. The contract totals 239 million dollars. The number of engines to be manufactured has not been made public nor has it been announced whether the British Purchasing Mission has signed the expected parallel contract.—Reuter.

BR. TRAWLERS BRING DOWN ENEMY PLANE

LONDON, Sept. 15.

An Admiralty Communique says that two minesweeping trawlers, the "Libra" and the "Conquistador" destroyed an enemy aircraft by gunfire early this morning. There were no casualties in either trawler.—Reuter.

Cargo Ship Crew Rescued

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

The American liner "Exorchorda" reports she rescued all the 64 of the crew of the British Cargo ship "Saint Agnes", which sank seven hundred miles west of Lisbon.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.

The death has occurred of William Bankhead, Speaker of the House of Representatives.—Reuter.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru and his sister Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit coming out of Birla House.

Red Army To Be Reorganized

Soviet Russia Fast Preparing For War Danger

LONDON, Sept. 14.

The institution of an eight-hour day and the reorganisation of the Russian Army form part of a great plan to perfect the military preparedness of the Soviet Union to face any emergency, writes Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

Information reaching London from the Soviet Union shows that the Soviet Government are asking the Russian people to make sacrifices in working hours and in their standards of life comparable to those demanded of peoples more directly menaced by the Nazi-Fascist War machine. It is felt that the Soviet transport system is not yet strong enough to carry the strain of war against a major power. To remedy this latter defect, efforts are being made in many directions.

RUMANIAN ROLLING STOCK DEMANDED.

It is understood that the Soviet authorities have demanded that Rumania should relinquish all rolling stock that were in Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina before the Russian occupation.

The Soviet, it is also believed, is trying to buy great quantities of rolling stock, axles and other equipment from Sweden. Even the small Hungarian heavy industry has been asked to produce railway equipment for Russia. The great Gorki Motor Car factory is reported to have stopped making private cars and to be turning out army trucks. The tractor plant at Stalingrad and the Zis Automobile Works in Moscow are also concentrating on motorised equipment for the army.

In the industrial field the authorities are taking sharp measures with slackers whether they are managers or workers and this new strictness is being enforced with the argument that the "Socialist Fatherland" is menaced by war-mongers of both the East and the West.—Reuter.

Britain Buying Cargo Vessels In U. S.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.

Britain has re-entered the American market for certain types of cargo vessels, it is learnt in Merchant Marine circles, says the "New York Herald Tribune." Mr. J. J. Walsh, West Coast representative of the British Ministry of Shipping has, according to advices from San Francisco, made known that "a limited number" of vessels in seven thousand ton class or larger are being sought for immediate delivery.—Reuter.

CONSTRUCTIVE WORK IN IRAN

More Facilities For Cultural And Technical Education

TEHERAN, Sept. 15.

The Ministry of Education is inaugurating on September 23 a Faculty of Fine Arts, Architecture, Painting and Statuary. A technical college was inaugurated last year by the Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs for the preparation of technicians and experts. Wireless services are being extended to other centres of the country.—Reuter.

KHALIQUZZAMAN CRITICISES CONGRESS

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

"The Congress was leading the country blindfold with the aid of empty slogans but how long could they do it? Asked Choudhry Khaliquzzaman addressing a public meeting this evening in the Aminadaula Park.

He added that the cry of independence had been heard for a long time but the Congress was now requesting Britain to confer freedom on India. "Conferred independence could never be real independence, but was always something less" and if the Congress was really sincere in its beliefs it would have taken advantage of the present situation.

PAKISTAN.

Choudhry Khaliquzzaman referred to the Pakistan scheme and said that it was the only means of ensuring balance of power in the country. The Muslim League had only asked for a quarter share for the Muslim in an Independent India and if that were conceded there was nothing in the way of the League and the Congress fighting shoulder to shoulder for independence.

ISLAM AND COUNTRY.

Concluding he stated that the Muslim mind had not been understood by the Hindus correctly so far. The Muslims loved their country and would sacrifice everything but Islam took the pride of place in everything that they did and said.—A. P.

RUMANIA TO BE TOTALITARIAN

Antonescu Becomes "Leader" In "New Government"

BUCHAREST, Sept. 15.

King Michael has issued a decree proclaiming that the structure of the State will henceforth be totalitarian with its foreign policy based on the Axis. The Iron Guard will be the sole party recognised in the State. At the same time General Antonescu, who becomes "leader" under the decree, has announced the formation of the New Government in which Horia Sima, the Iron Guard Chief, is appointed Vice-Premier. King Michael's decree appoints Horia Sima, Commander of the Iron Guard Legionaries, and concludes: "All fights between brothers are finished."—Reuter.

RUMANIA DENIES RESPONSIBILITY

Frontier Incidents Echo

MOSCOW, Sept. 15.

Rumania has replied to the recent Soviet note of protest about frontier incidents by an emphatic denial of responsibility which it places on Soviet frontier forces. At the same time the reply states that Rumania has taken measures to "preserve good neighbourly relations."—Reuter.

50 Exiled Iron Guards Return To Rumania

BUDAPEST, Sept. 15.

Fifty Iron Guards, who have been exiled in Germany, passed through here on their way back to Rumania, in a special coach attached to an express train. With them, it is believed, was Madame Codreanu, widow of the shot Iron Guard leader and her two children, who are stated to have received General Antonescu's permission to return to Rumania.—Reuter.

King Michael Welcomes His Mother

JIMBOLIA, (Rumanian-Yugoslav Frontier) Sept. 14

There was a moving scene when young King Michael welcomed his mother Queen Helen on her return to Rumania after ten years of exile. As the Queen stepped on the platform to greet her son, King Michael visibly shared the emotion of the meeting. Great enthusiasm prevailed among the crowd.

General Antonescu was not present. The King and his mother left for Bucharest.—Reuter.

WANTED FORESIGHT AND BROAD VISION

Roy Pleads For Co-operation With Br. Democracy

DEHRA DUN, Sept. 14.

Mr. M. N. Roy in a statement to the Associated Press says that the news of the imminent invasion of England must be causing many Indian patriots' secret satisfaction. I know that from personal conversations. Assuming genuine patriotism is behind this attitude, I wish once again to warn that a possible fall of England will not mean the end of imperialism in India. Others' misfortune will not benefit us.

Meeting at this fateful moment the A. I. C. C. should feel its responsibility. I appeal for a generous gesture and voluntary co-operation with British democracy holding the last ditches against fascism. Beware of laying the Congress open to the charge of betrayal of the cause of democracy and connivance with delivering the world to Fascism. No mock heroics, no narrow-minded nationalism but foresight and broad vision are the need of the moment."—A. P.

MUTT AND JEFF—Jeff Gets a Lucy Break Just When He's Broke! By BUD FISHER

WILL YOU TELL JEFF THAT CHECK HE GAVE ME CAME BACK MARKED INSUFFICIENT FUNDS!
O.K., JERRY!
THE LITTLE FOOL'S GOIN' WILD WITH HIS MONEY EVER SINCE HE STARTED THAT CHECKING ACCOUNT WITH SEVENTY BUCKS!
GOSH, MUTT, I'M DEAD BROKE!
KID, YOU'RE WORSE THAN THAT! REMEMBER THAT FIFTY-DOLLAR CHECK YOU WROTE OUT LAST WEEK FOR THAT SECOND-HAND CAR YOU BOUGHT?
YEH!
WELL, JERRY JUST CALLED UP AND SAID YOU SHOULD COME DOWN, THE BANK JUST RETURNED IT!
OH, BOY! THAT'S GREAT! WHAT WILL WE BUY WITH IT THIS TIME!
?
6-8

Sukra-Sanjiban

India is no longer a country ruled by the strict principles of the ancient sages. The observance of Brahmacharya which formed the basis of every Indian is long forgotten and the result is that the Indians have now become physical wrecks. We have now lost self-control for want of proper education and through ignorance of our ancient culture.

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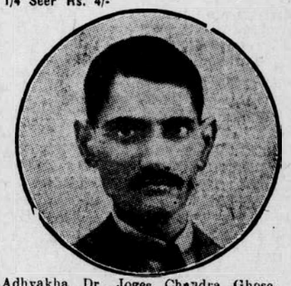
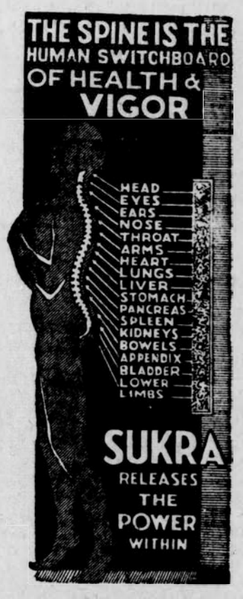


Adhyakha Dr. Joges Chandra Ghose, M.A., F.C.S. (London), M.C.S. (America), Ayurved Sastri, Formerly Professor of Chemistry, Bhagalpur College.



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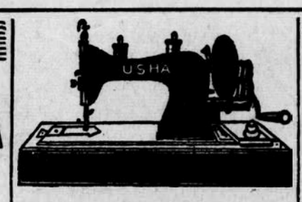
USHA  USHA

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Grievances Of Indian Seamen

Need For Immediate Inquiry By Government

Mr. P. R. Kurup, President of the Indian Immigrant Workers' League who recently arrived in Bombay to make representations on behalf of the Natal Indian Congress about the treatment meted out to Indian seamen, in South African Ports interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle" stated:—

"Since the outbreak of the war, the treatment meted out to Indian seamen has aroused considerable attention. These men who make the navigation of the seas possible have not only not received the consideration they deserve in a time of emergency as at present, but evidences are not wanting to show that they are often harassed. The arrest and conviction of Indian Lascars in London and their subsequent release showed us that matters were not going on well with them after the war. The recent imprisonment of the lascar crew of the s.s. "Baron Scott" in Durban is a case of flagrant disregard of their conditions of service to their detriment without the necessary recompense in pay. The crew of this ship signed an agreement at Calcutta last November to work on board the s.s. "Napier" that was to run between Calcutta and Colombo. But from Colombo, the ship proceeded to Europe calling at Bordeaux, London, Newcastle, Moran and Bone. After a period of seven months plying up and down the Mediterranean, the men were transferred to the s.s. "Baron Scott." The men demanded an increase in wages, but not only was this not complied with, but even their bedding was not given to them, and they had to spend the nights in the bitter London cold.

OVERTIME WORK

The "Baron Scott" was a larger ship which required a larger crew. Hence the ship was actually without its full complement, and owing to subsequent illness, the men while in South African waters had to work extra hours for which they received no extra remuneration. When the men clamoured for relief, they had their term of imprisonment in Durban. The grievances of the crew of s.s. "Khetive Ismail" where 50 Lascars had to do the work of 85 (the normal complement) show that even their religious sentiments were not respected in that a Muslim was not deputed to prepare their meal for them. Neither the Agents of the shipping companies, nor the Agent-General for India has intervened on behalf of these men. It is imperative that the Government of India should inquire into this question immediately.

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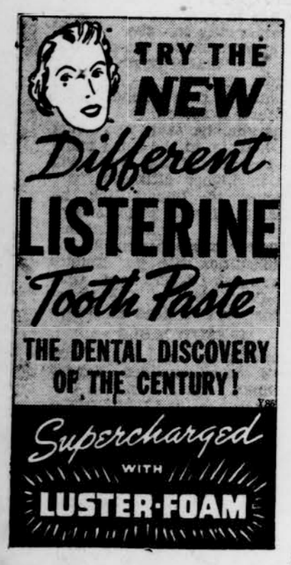

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Congress Reiterates Pledge Of Non-Violence

(Continued from Page 10.)

ever no desire at the present moment to extend non-violent resistance, should this become necessary, beyond what is required for the preservation of the liberties of the people.

REMOVING MISAPPREHENSIONS

"In view of certain misapprehensions that have arisen in regard to the Congress policy of non-violence, the A. I. C. C. desires to state this afresh, and to make it clear that this policy continues, notwithstanding anything contained in previous resolutions which may have led to these misapprehensions. This Committee firmly believes in the policy and practice of non-violence not only in the struggle for Swaraj, but also, in so far as this may be possible of application, in free India. The Committee is convinced, and recent world events have demonstrated, that complete world disarmament is necessary and the establishment of a new and juster political and economic order, if the world is not to destroy itself and revert to barbarism. A free India will, therefore, throw all her weight in favour of world disarmament and should herself be prepared to give a lead in this to the world. Such lead will inevitably depend on external factors and internal conditions, but the State would do its utmost to give effect to this policy of disarmament. Effective disarmament, and the establishment of world peace by the ending of national wars, depend ultimately on the removal of the causes of wars and national conflicts. These causes must be rooted out by the ending of the domination of one country over another and the exploitation of one people or group by another to that end India will peacefully labour, and it is with this objective in view that the people of India desire to attain the status of a free and independent nation. Such freedom will be the prelude to the close association with other countries within a comity of free nations for the peace and progress of the world.

Mysore Govt. Raises Royalty On Gold

BANGALORE, Sept. 14.

The Government of Mysore have passed orders revising the percentage of royalty on gold and silver for the grant of exploring and prospecting licenses and mining leases in the state of Mysore.

The revised rules do not in any way affect the Gold Mining Companies operating in the State at present.—A. P.

(From A Correspondent).

JAMNAGAR, Sept. 13.

Birth Day Anniversary of His Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb Bahadur was celebrated throughout the State. The ceremonial Darbar attended by members of the Royal Family, Bhayats, leading citizens and State officers was held in the Chandra Mahal.

Battle Of Seats Begins!

Mahasabha Wants Same Number As League In Viceroy's Council

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Although the date and time of the interview between His Excellency the Viceroy and Dr. B. S. Moonje who is acting as President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha during the period of illness of Mr. V. D. Savarkar, has not yet been fixed, it is expected that the interview will take place on Monday in the afternoon.

Dr. Moonje who arrived at Simla yesterday sent a letter last evening to His Excellency seeking the interview to explain the attitude of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha with regard to the expansion of the Viceroy's Executive Council.

EQUALITY CLAIMED

The "United Press" learns that the President of the Hindu Mahasabha will put forward two alternative proposals with regard to the personnel of the expanded Executive Council for acceptance of the Viceroy. If the Muslim League is given two seats in the Council, the Mahasabha, it is learnt, will demand four seats for themselves, one for the Sikhs and one for the Depressed Classes.

The minimum demand of the Hindu Mahasabha, the "United Press" learns, is to get an equal number of seats in the Council with the Muslim League provided the Sikhs and Depressed Classes are also represented in the Council. The Mahasabha will also reserve the right of choosing their own representatives.

As regards the distribution of portfolios the Hindu Mahasabha, the "United Press" further learns, maintains that the Viceroy should not promise any particular portfolio to any political group.

The Mahasabha attitude with regard to the present official and non-official members continuing in office is it is learnt, non-interference in that matter and allowing the Viceroy a free hand in keeping or not the old members in the extended Council.—United Press.

CLAMOUR FOR SEATS IN VICEROY'S COUNCIL

(Continued from Page 10.)

evolve entirely new solutions for old problems. We hoped, they, as citizens of Bombay, would fulfil their duty to their country, keeping in view the varied problems before them.

Now's Time To Give Clear Lead, Says Socialist Party

The National Executive of the All-India Congress Socialist Party has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"At a time when the categorical rejection of the Congress offer by the British Government has created a new atmosphere of resistance in the country and when the people are eagerly awaiting a forward lead from the Congress, Shri Rajagopalachari has once again stepped out to strike a discordant note. In a speech at Matunga reported in this morning's papers he stated:—

"If they had started a struggle a week ago, a month ago, or a year back or when the Ministries resigned, it was a different matter. Other reasons weighed against such a decision. They had to take decision in the light of the tragic events then taking place in England."

"Is this not a strange statement to be made by one who doggedly opposed a struggle a week ago, a month ago, a year ago and when the Congress Ministries resigned?

'C.R.' AT WARDHA MEETING

"When in October 1939, at the Wardha meeting of the A.I.C.C. Sjt. Jayaprakash moved an amendment to the official resolution advocating resistance, Sri Rajagopalachari was one of those who opposed the Congress Socialist Party's amendment, just as even to-day he has come forward to discourage any and every attempt at direct action. Amazing to say, in the same speech Sri Rajagopalachari uses another argument to discount any action. He said that we should also remember the unique character of the weapon of non-violence.

"It is not for Sri Rajagopalachari who threw non-violence to the winds—even to the extent of parting company with his illustrious leader, in order to arrive at an understanding with the British Government—now to try to bring in the argument of non-violence! Surely non-violence cannot be advocated or put on the shelf to suit the mood of Rajaji! Sri Rajagopalachari's recent 'policies' have spread confusion in the whole country. We cannot help feeling that he is doing a great disservice to the country by his gospel of defeatism.

TIME TO GIVE CLEAR LEAD

"The Committee emphatically feels that the present time is the most suitable for the Congress to give a clear and militant lead to the country. The present stalemate has paralysed political activity and given a fresh lease of life to reactionary and disruptive forces.

"The refusal by the British Government to respond to the Congress has been interpreted by the entire country as a challenge to our national self-respect. Strong repression continues. Let us face the situation squarely."

£40,000 MORE FOR HURRICANE FUND

Hyderabad State's Gift To Air Ministry

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD Deccan, Sept. 15.

The Nizam's Government has cabled £40,000 to the Air Ministery, being the final instalment of the Hurricane Fund. The grand total of the Hurricane Fund is £1,40,000.

The presentation ceremony of the Hyderabad Squadron, created with the amount of the Hurricane Fund of the Hyderabad State, takes place shortly in England according to advices received here.

Four recruits undergoing training in Hyderabad Military Training Infantry Centre who made a bid to escape to their native village in the United Provinces were arrested and produced before the Second Magistrate, Secunderabad, yesterday. The Magistrate ordered that they be handed to Hyderabad Military authorities.

Railwaymen Congratulate Their Majesties

BOMBAY, Saturday

The National Union of Railwaymen of India and Burma in a telegram to the Viceroy convey to their Majesties the Union's heartiest congratulation at their miraculous escape from the dangers of the recent enemy airraids and pray that the good providence will continue to protect them from all dangers.—A. P.

Bikaner Donations To War Fund

BIKANER, Sept. 14

On the first anniversary of the declaration of the war, His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner has contributed a further sum of Rs. 25,000 from his privy purse, while the heir-apparent has subscribed Rs. 12,000 and His Highness' grandsons, Prince Karni Singhji and Prince Amar Singhji Rs. 11,000 making a total contribution of Rs. 48,000 which will be devoted for the purchase of a light tank complete with weapons for the fighting forces in Great Britain.—A. P.

10 Bihar Leaguers Debarred From Becoming Primary Members

PATNA, September 14.

For continuing to serve on the War Committees disregarding the Muslim League's mandate, 10 more members of the Bihar Muslim League have been debarred from becoming primary members of the League for a period of two years.—A. P.

PROPHET DAY AT SIMLA

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Under the auspices of "Jalsa Seerat Ul Nabi" the Prophet Day was celebrated here this morning. Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan presided and dwelt at length on the tolerance and equality in Islam. The other speakers included Sir Yamin Khan, Sir Jallal. Sir Jogendra Singh and Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan.—A. P.

MOONJE TO SEE VICEROY

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

Dr. B. S. Moonje arrived here to-day on a brief visit during which he is expected to meet the Viceroy. He intends to leave Simla on Wednesday.—A. P.

Madras Agriculturists Relief Act

SIMLA, Sept. 15.

The appeal in which the constitutional validity of Madras Agriculturists Relief Act has been challenged is put down for hearing before the Federal Court on October 16. Sir B. L. Mitter, Advocate General, Instructed by Mr. R. B. Banerji, is appearing for the appelant.—A. P.

LONDON.—The Commander-in-Chief of the Polish army in London inspected on Saturday the defences on the South-east coast of England.

U. P. MUSLIM LEAGUE EXECUTIVE

Decision On Govt. Ban On Drill & Uniforms

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

The Executive of the Provincial Muslim League, which met this afternoon under the presidency of Choudhary Khaliquzzaman, passed a resolution demanding explanations from such members of the Muslim League, as had joined the War Committees in breach of the League's original resolution. The resolution does not apply to those members who have now joined the War Committees, in exercise of their individual freedom granted by the latest resolution of the League

BAN ON DRILL

The Committee also considered the ban on drilling and came to the conclusion that the normal activities of the Muslim National Guards, who numbered nearly 30,000 in the Province, did not come under the purview of the Government of India order, and accordingly decided to continue its activities. The National Guards who hitherto were wearing green uniforms, will now wear Khaki shirts, coats and trousers.

TWO WEEKLIES

To propagate the League's ideals in the Province, it was decided to start two weeklies, one in English and the other in Urdu, and a Committee was appointed to draw up details of the scheme.—A. P.

COMMUNALISM V. PATRIOTISM

Srinivas Iyengar's Advice To Teachers

MADRAS, Sept. 15.

Communalism and patriotism were incompatibles, observed Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, ex-President of the Congress, inaugurating the Teachers' Association of the Corporation boys' school at Thvagarayanagar.

Mr. Iyengar said it was the duty of the teachers to inculcate in students a sense of virile patriotism which would make them ready to fight for the defence of their country.

He declared "Ahimsa" was possible only for those who had renounced the world. The very basis of an army and police force, so necessary for the State, was force —A. P.

POONA DEFENCE LOANS COMMITTEE

POONA, Sept. 15.

The Poona District Defence Loans Sub-Committee is meeting with very good response. Upto Saturday, September 14, the Committee had been able to collect Rs. 10,46,287 under various heads, namely 3 Per Cent. Defence Bonds; Rs. 6,68,200. Interest Free Loans; Rs. 1,85,967 and Post Office Defence Saving Certificate Rs. 1,92,020.

Under national sterling bonds the Sub-Committee has so far collected £4,383-10-0 which is made up of 3 per cent. National Sterling Bonds: £2,275; Interest Free Sterling Bonds £1,180 and National Saving Certificate £928-10-0. This amount at a coversion rate of Rs. 14 per £ will amount to Rs. 61,370 which has been remitted to London.

The contribution from the Poona District towards the War Gifts Fund upto Saturday, September 14, amounts to Rs. 30,400-1-6.

The Poona Gymkhana Club have made a further contribution of Rs. 900 this month towards the War Gift Fund and towards the interest free bonds Rs. 5,000. The Gymkhana Club has so far contributed Rs. 1,900 towards the War Gifts Fund.—A. P.

Agitation Against Jaipur Tariff

JAIPUR, Sept. 13.

Sjt. Hiralal Shastri, Secretary of the Prajamandal Zakat Committee has issued a Hindi Leaflet in which he has traced the history of the Zakat question. Sjt. Shastri expresses the opinion that generally speaking there is no scientific basis for Jaipur Customs tariff which appears to have been fixed more or less in an arbitrary manner. The way in which customs dues are realised is vexatious in the extreme.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj accompanied by some members of the Zakat Committee and a few other gentlemen will soon start for a tour of Sheikhawati and other areas.

Azad Conference Minority Board

PATNA, Sept. 14.

The Minority Board appointed by the Azad Conference for preparing concrete proposals for a settlement of communal differences in India, is expected to arrive here in the second week of October.

The Board will meet members of different political organisations in the Province and discuss with them the points raised in the questionnaire.—A. P.

Under "Defence" Rules

MORE CONGRESS M.L.A.'s ARRESTED

Sequel To Simultaneous Searches In Howrah & Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Mr. Juan Chandra Majumdar, Mr. Pratul Chandra Ganguly, Congress members of the Bengal Assembly and Mr. Sripati Nandy, Manager of the English Weekly "Forward Bloc" were arrested to-day by the Special Branch of the Calcutta Police under the Defence of India Rules. About half-a-dozen more Congress workers are also reported to have been taken into custody by the Police following simultaneous searches at different places in Calcutta and Howrah this morning.

Mr. Majumdar, it is recalled, was returned to the Bengal Assembly in the recent Mymensingh bye-election as the nominee of the suspended Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, defeating the candidate set up by the official B. P. C. C.—A. P.

Four Months' R. I. For Ex-Detenu

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 14.

Mr. Jasodaranjan Chakravarty, an ex-Detenu and Congressman, was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment by the Sadar Sub-Divisional Magistrate on a charge of violation of a restriction order on him under the Defence of India Rules. He was served with an order asking him to remain indoors from sunset to sunrise, among other restrictions. —A. P.

More Searches And Arrests In Bengal

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

In all, the Police searched simultaneously 34 places in Calcutta and Howrah and three in Belgharia (24 parganas) this morning and took in custody 24 persons. About half the arrested men are ex-detenus and some of them are prominent members of the suspended Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and the Provincial Forward Bloc. The arrested persons are being detained in the Presidency and Alipore Central Jails.—A. P.

"Communist Manifesto" Banned

LUCKNOW, Sept. 15.

The book entitled "The Communist Manifesto" published by the Socialist Literature Publishing Company has been proscribed by H. E. the Governor, who has ordered all copies of the book to be forfeited to His Majesty the King. —A. P.

DACCA CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED

DACCA, Sept. 15.

The police searched a large number of houses this morning and arrested the following prominent Congressmen belonging to the suspended B. P. C. C.:

Dr. Saralkumar Sen Gupta, Ex-Secretary of the District Congress; Rabindra Kumar Bose, President of the District Students' Federation; Taraprasad Chakravarty, Pleader; Umaprosad Chakravarty; Taranibhusan Shome; Chiranjib Misra; Susilkumar Ghose; Durgesh Bhattacharyya; Makhanlal Dutt; Swadeshranjan Nag and Charuchandra Roy.

The arrests were made under the Defence of India Rules and the men were lodged in the Central Jail.

Excepting Dr. Sen Gupta, all ten were served with home internment order a few days ago with the exception of Rabindra Bose and Makhan Dutt all are ex-Detenus.—A. P.

'FORWARD BLOC' SECRETARY JAILED

DEHRA DUN, Sept. 13.

Mr. Sultan Ahmad, Sub-Divisional Magistrate sentenced today Mr. Somendra Mohan Mukerji, General Secretary, Doon Forward Bloc, to one year's rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules on a charge of being in possession of two leaflets and one pamphlet, containing prejudicial reports and distributing copies of one leaflet containing prejudicial reports.

Gag Order On Forward Bloc Leader

CALCUTTA, Sept. 15.

Prof. Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, acting President of the Provincial Forward Bloc, has been served with a notice under the Defence of India Rules by the District Magistrate of Hooghly, directing him not to take part in political activities for a period of six months.

Prof. Ghosh, who was arrested in July in connection with the Holwell Monument agitation, was recently released from detention.—A. P.

VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED UNDER DEFENCE OF INDIA ACT

(From Our Correspondent)

RANIKHET (By Mail).

Seven more volunteers who are responsible office-bearers of their various Mandals have been arrested under 58 of the Defence of India Act, and are lodged in the judicial lock up at Ranikhet. Great enthusiasm prevails in Almora District particularly in Pali Sub-Division. The Patwaries have police powers in these districts of Kumaon and the Patwari has arrested these persons without warrants some of them being not even in the Sewa Dal uniform but were walking along with the procession. A remand of 14 days has been asked for by the police.

RAMGARH SAVES RS. 12,591

PATNA, Sept. 14.

In spite of the loss sustained by the vagaries of weather the Reception Committee of the Ramgarh Congress has been able to make a saving of Rs. 12,591. This was revealed at the final meeting of the Reception Committee of the 53rd Indian National Congress held here last evening.

The total income from all sources was Rs. 277,165-2-0 which included donations of Rs. 68,560 and proceeds from sale of tickets Rs. 78,501.

Major expenditures incurred were over construction amounting to Rs. 80,240, water works and lighting Rs. 42,008, kitchen Rs. 37,517 and volunteers Rs. 33,402.—A. P.

Tribal Raiders Kill Kidnapped Woman

BANNU, Sept. 14.

One of two women who were kidnapped from Akbara Banda near Pezu was killed by tribal raiders, her body was brought to Pezu.

Rapid firing was heard by the surrounding villagers in the direction of Ganikhan Kehl some 20 miles from here on the Bannu—D. I. Khan Road. Pursuit parties were organised and rushed in the direction of the aforesaid village but found that the shots were fired by villagers themselves to terrify the ghost of Malarial fever which is prevailing in the village.—A. P.

CIVIC COUNCIL TO NON-CO-OPERATE

KUMBAKONAM, Sept. 13.

The Kumbakonam Municipal Council at a special meeting unanimously resolved not to transact any business until its demand for water supply and a drainage scheme is sanctioned by the Government of Madras.

The resolution was a sequel to the Government order postponing the scheme for the present due to financial consideration.—A. P.

NEW AERODROME FOR COCHIN

(From Our Correspondent.)

COCHIN, Sept. 12.

Sir Andrew Clow, Communication Member to the Government of India arrived here on Thursday and left to-day for Madras 'en-route' to Poona. He visited the aerodrome site for which necessary sanction has been obtained from the Government of India recently. The estimated cost is expected to be about Rs. 6 lakhs and the construction of the aerodrome will provide work for more 1,000 persons daily and will last for nine months.

CAWNPORE.—Seven Congress volunteers who held a parade in Canal Park on Saturday evening, in defiance of the ban imposed on drilling were arrested by the police under the Defence of India Rules.

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Congress Reiterates Pledge Of Non-Violence

Poona Resolution To Lapse

No Embarrassing Of Britain But Congress Not To Go To Extent Of Self-Extinction

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A REQUEST TO MAHATMA GANDHI TO GUIDE THE CONGRESS IN THE ACTION THAT SHOULD BE TAKEN, AS THE DELHI RESOLUTION ENDORSED BY THE A.I.C.C. AT POONA WHICH PREVENTED HIM FROM SO DOING HAS LAPSED, IS CONTAINED IN A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE WORKING COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE ON SUNDAY.

AFTER THREE MORE HOURS OF DELIBERATION ON SUNDAY, THE COMMITTEE ADOPTED A COMPREHENSIVE RESOLUTION DEFINING THE ATTITUDE OF THE CONGRESS TOWARDS THE QUESTION OF INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE IN RELATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

The resolution affirms that there was now no doubt left that the British Government had no intention to recognise India's right to Independence. The denial of this natural right had created an intolerable situation imposing upon the Congress a struggle for the preservation of the honour and the elementary rights of the people.

The resolution expresses admiration of the British nation in the face of danger and affirms that it has no desire to embarrass them. But the resolution insists on the fullest freedom to pursue its policy, based on non-violence.

Clarifying its attitude towards non-violence the resolution affirms its belief in the policy and practice of non-violence not only in the struggle for Swaraj, but also in so far as this may be possible of application, in free India.

Full Text

The following is full text of the Congress Working Committee resolution that was placed before the meeting of the A.I.C.C. this afternoon:—

"The All-India Congress Committee has given its careful attention to the events that have taken place since its last meeting, held in Poona on July 27, 1940, and to the resolutions passed by the Working Committee at Wardha in August last. The Committee approves of and endorses these resolutions.

"In order to end the deadlock in India and to promote the national cause, in co-operation with the British people, the Working Committee, even at the sacrifice of Mahatma Gandhi's co-operation, made a proposal to the British Government in their Delhi resolution of July 7, 1940, which was subsequently approved by the A.I.C.C. at Poona. This proposal was rejected by the British Government in a manner which left no doubt that they had no intention to recognise India's independence, and would, if they could, continue to hold this country indefinitely in bondage for British exploitation. This decision of the British Government shows that they will impose their will upon India, and their recent policy has further shown that they will not even tolerate free expression of public opinion in condemnation of their associating India in the war against Germany, against the will of the vast body of the people of India, and of exploiting her national resources and man power for this purpose.

INTOLERABLE SITUATION

"The All-India Congress Committee cannot submit to a policy which is a denial of India's natural right to freedom, which suppresses the free expression of public opinion, and which would lead to the degradation of her people and their continued enslavement. By following this policy the British Government have created an intolerable situation and are imposing upon the Congress a struggle for the preservation of the honour and the elementary rights of the people.

DELHI RESOLUTION LAPSES

"The Congress is pledged, under Gandhiji's leadership, to non-violence for the vindication of India's freedom. At this grave crisis in the movement for national freedom, the All-India Congress Committee, therefore requests him to guide the Congress in the action that should be taken. The Delhi resolution, confirmed by the A. I. C. C. at Poona, which prevented him from so doing, no longer applies. It has lapsed.

"The A. I. C. C. sympathise with the British people, as well as the peoples of all other countries involved in the war. Congressmen cannot withhold their admiration for the bravery and endurance shown by the British nation in the face of danger and peril. They can have no ill-will against them, and the spirit of Satyagraha forbids the Congress from doing anything with a view to embarrass them.

NO SELF-EXTINCTION

"But this self-imposed restraint cannot be taken to the extent of self-extinction. The Congress must insist on the fullest freedom to pursue its policy, based on non-violence. The Congress has, how-

(Continued on Page 9 Col. 2)

History In The Making At Sewree

Sardar Patel, Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Pt. Jawaharlal, Dr. Khan Saheb and Mr. Kidwai in discussion during the A. I. C. C. Session.

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad embraces Gandhiji on the dais.

"Give Full Support To Congress Decision"

Jawahar's Call To Nation To Cultivate Courage And Unity

BOMBAY Saturday.

The hope that Gandhiji would lead the next Satyagraha was expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at a Dana Bunder meeting on Saturday night.

What form the struggle would take, it was difficult to say. When an attempt was made to suppress Indian Nationalism and break up the country into a hundred bits, the Congress could not afford to sit quiet and stagnate. That way lay destruction, he added.

The supreme problem of the country so far, he continued, was the regaining of her independence. But another equally important problem had come into existence. This was to counter the sinister attempts being made to break up Indian unity.

"We cannot sit quiet now; it is to call for utter annihilation", he said. In a world of force, weakness and vacillation meant death. The country was unarmed. There was only one organisation that could fight for freedom. That was the Congress. The only way in which the fight could be carried on was with the weapon of satyagraha. It was hoped, that Gandhiji with his unique qualification would lead it.

VALUE OF FREEDOM

"In Europe to-day thousands and hundreds of thousands are playing with their lives; we cannot advance unless we give up the fear of life and death", he said. The value of freedom could not be measured in silver and gold, but in life's blood, in courage and in self-sacrifice.

He asked Bombay to put forth greater efforts to help the Congress, and justify her position as an important city.

CONGRESS FIGHTS FOR MASSES' WELFARE

Follow The Mahatma, Says Deo

'England's difficulties are not India's opportunities but let the British Government remember that Indians will not sell their honour and self-respect by doing what they expect us to do at present".

Thus observed Sjt. Shankarrao Deo, a member of the Congress Working Committee, addressing a big meeting at Sojpal Chawl, Dadar, on Saturday night, Sjt. B. G. Kher, ex-Premier of Bombay presiding.

"We have waited" he said, "for more than a year; we expected that ultimately good sense would prevail and there would be a change in the mentality of the British Government, but now our "patience is thoroughly exhausted".

After reiterating the Congress demand he said the Congress did not want power for the personal glory of a few individuals. The fight of the Congress was for the welfare of the masses. The Congress asked for power to be exercised by the common people through their representatives.

He finally exhorted the audience to follow Mahatma Gandhi, whose leadership was a guarantee of their success.

HOW SATYAGRAHA MIGHT BE POSTPONED

Prakasam's Suggestion

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"The Congress, in my opinion, ought to have started the preparatory work for the calling of the Constituent Assembly soon after the Ministers had resigned, and got ready by this time for drafting the constitution," says Mr. T. Prakasam, ex-Revenue Minister of Madras, in a statement issued through the 'United Press'.

Agreeing with the advice of the "Times of India" that "Indian statesmen should begin drafting of constitution from now," Mr Prakasam says: "Mr. Amery, Secretary of State, was good enough to admit that it was the right and duty of India, if she wanted complete independence, to draft a constitution and present it to Britain for recognition. I take it that what the "Times of India" has stated to-day about the drafting of constitution by India herself from now is to the same effect.

It is advisable that the A.I.C.C. should decide upon the calling of Constituent Assembly to draft the constitution and present it to Britain through a provisional Government constituted by herself for the purpose. It is the people that possess the power to appoint their Government or to recognise a Government as theirs. It will be wrong on the part of the Congress not to adopt this course, when the Secretary of State himself has declared in favour of such a course. There is nothing wrong in forming a provisional Government under the present constitution for the purpose of calling a Constituent Assembly and drafting a constitution.

PROVISIONAL GOVT.

I do not see any reason why the Congress, A.I.C.C. or the Working Committee, duly constituted, should not be converted into a provisional Government for the purpose of drafting a constitution I hope that the A.I.C.C. and Mahatma Gandhi will examine this position also closely during the next few days. There is nothing unconstitutional so long as the creed is one of non-violence. By this means, 'satyagraha' may be postponed."

Mr. Prakasam refers to the advice of the "Times of India" with regard to Hindu-Muslim unity and says that it was on the solid foundation of that communal unity that 'satyagraha' was started 20 years ago by Gandhiji and the Congress.

Concluding Mr. Prakasam avers that "there is absolutely no reason for us to doubt the efficacy of non-violence at the present most critical hour during our national struggle. The best thing for the A.I.C.C. to do now is to accept the leadership of Gandhiji and leave everything else to him."—United Press.

POLICE FIRING ON GONDS

Ten Killed As A Result Of Serious Clash; 31 Arrested

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), September 15.

Ten Gonds were killed and thirteen injured as the result of police firing on a mob of about five hundred Gonds who are said to have attacked the Police party with guns and other weapons in Bhabjari area near Asifabad on September 10, according to reports received here.

Thirty-one persons have been arrested. Sir Theodore Tasker, Police Member, and Mr. St. Hollins, Director-General of Police, left last night for Asifabad for investigation.—A. P.

CLAMOUR FOR SEATS IN VICEROY'S COUNCIL

Dr. Pattabhi Says It Might Never Be Formed!

That things were moving in vicious circles was the comment of Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitharamayya, well-known Andhra leader, who addressed Matunga audience on Saturday night at a public meeting, organised under the auspices of the South Indian Association at the Indian Gymkhana Grounds. Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer presided.

Mr. Kala Venkatrao M.L.A., Secretary of the Andhra P. C. C. who was present at the meeting, speaking said that a world revolution was in progress, and a new social order was in the offing. In the struggle before the country, he was sure that South India would play its part.

Dr. Pattabhi gave a general talk rather than a speech.

Satyagraha, he said, was rising to new heights, in the same manner as the present war was being fought in higher altitudes.

Referring to Imperialism, he said that the law of periodicity of Empires was a well-established one. Britain was experiencing the same difficulties with its Empire as Aurangzeb experienced with his far-flung empire. The Imperialist idea was as dead as Dodo

IMPRACTICABLE

Proceeding he said that the Viceroy's to-be-extended Executive Council formed a vicious circle. The speaker had told a friend that it was never going to be formed. The distinctions of Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Congress and other representations in the said Council were a curious conglomeration.

The Hindu Maha-Sabha got recognition, for the first time in the history of the country, as a ballast against the Muslim League. Now the Sabha was claiming 68 per cent representation in the Council and the League was claiming 50 per cent. It was a mathematical problem for Lord Linlithgow to solve and balance between the two.

Dr. Pattabhi then dealt with the present day economic theories, and explained the significance of village industries schemes.

In conclusion he said, society as it existed at present was brittle and petrefied, but it should be borne in mind, it had plastic, changeable and elastic qualities inherent in it. Day by day the situation was becoming more and more acute, and with their intelligence and leisure they should

(Continued on page 9 Col. 3)

Edgar Wallace Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE RINGER

YOU LETTING MEISTER GET AWAY WITH THIS, WADE?
FOR THE PRESENT, DON/... ER, RIDING BACK WITH US, DOCTOR?
NO, THANKS. THINK I'LL WALK. SEE YOU AT THE YARD LATER...
NOW I CAN TELL YOU, DON/ WE'RE GOING TO HAVE MEISTER'S PLACE WATCHED/
WHY DID YOU GET LOMOND OUT OF THE WAY BEFORE SPILLING IT?
I HAVE SOMETHING IN MY POCKET, DON, WHICH MAKES ME SUSPECT LOMOND IS FAR FROM BEING A DOCTOR OF MEDICINE/
10-27
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